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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                              19 CR 850 (JSR)
                 V.
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      PARKER H. PETIT AND WILLIAM
      TAYLOR,
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                     Defendants.
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      ----X
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                                              New York, N.Y.
9
                                              November 13, 2020
                                              10:30 a.m.
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     Before:
                            HON. JED S. RAKOFF,
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                                              District Judge
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                                              and a Jury
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                                APPEARANCES
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     AUDREY STRAUSS,
           Acting United States Attorney for the
           Southern District of New York
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      SCOTT HARTMAN
     EDWARD IMPERATORE
16
     DANIEL TRACER
17
           Assistant United States Attorneys
     FRESHFIELDS BRUCKHAUS DERINGER US LLP
18
           Attorneys for Defendant Petit
         ERIC B. BRUCE
19
     BY:
          JENNIFER LOEB
20
          -AND-
     KOBRE & KIM LLP
21
     BY: MATTHEW I. MENCHEL
          AMANDA TUMINELLI
22
      QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLP
23
          Attorneys for Defendant Taylor
     BY: WILLIAM WEINREB
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          WILLIAM BURCK
          MICHAEL PACKARD
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          DANIEL KOFFMANN
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1 (In open court; jury not present) THE COURT: We have not yet heard from the juror who 2 3 had the remote appointment starting at 9 a.m. and that's a 4 little disconcerting. My own thought, though I want to hear 5 from counsel, is that if for any reason we haven't heard from 6 her by, say, 11:15, we should replace her with the next 7 alternate. And the reason is, I know from what she told my courtroom deputy, it takes her about a half hour to get here. 8 9 I don't see how, consistent with our schedule and the plans of 10 counsel, we could start the next summation any later than 11:45. But let me hear what counsel think about all that. 11 12 MR. PACKARD: May we have one moment to confer? 13 MR. BRUCE: You may have said it earlier. Which juror 14 number was she? 15 THE COURT: This is Juror No. 4. 16 MR. BRUCE: Thank you. 17 (Pause)

THE COURT: Okay? So what's the government's view?

MR. IMPERATORE: We take no position, your Honor.

THE COURT: That's so brave of you.

What's the defendants' view?

MR. BURCK: We have to make sure we have consensus.

MR. MENCHEL: Have we heard from this juror?

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. MENCHEL: I am coming a little late to this party.

Have you heard from the juror?

THE COURT: No, that's why I'm concerned. Because her appointment began at 9 a.m. We told her to call us as soon as the appointment was over so we would know when she would be arriving here. She has not yet called.

So, she made clear from day one that this was a very important appointment in her life, and it was only with some diplomacy we were able to get her to move it to a 9 a.m. time. So, I'm not going to artificially put any pressure on her to end it or whatever. Social Security Administration, in my experience, can take five minutes or five hours. This is known as federal bureaucracy.

So, my suggestion, but very much subject to hearing from counsel, is that if she has not called by 11:15, meaning she won't be here until 11:45 or later, that we excuse her and substitute the next alternate, both because of our schedule, but also because it's really not fair to all those other jurors to just leave them sitting there for an hour or more. So that's my suggestion.

MR. BRUCE: Your Honor, if I may. Did you have a hard stop today at 1 o'clock?

THE COURT: I have to give a speech from 1 to 2. And for reasons we've discussed many times, I don't think it's right to keep the jury beyond 3:45, because they need to get home before rush hour.

So, I know defense counsel, if I recall correctly, were anxious to have everything done today, including the government, and I'm very much in agreement with that. So that's another factor to factor in.

MR. MENCHEL: I'm less concerned about that, your

Honor, than just I want -- I was allotted two hours, and I know

I told you I was going to try to chisel it down, but I think

I'll need the full two hours.

THE COURT: If we haven't heard from her, then we could start at about 11:20. And you would have to break your summation into two parts.

MR. MENCHEL: That's fine. Can we just confer?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Pause)

MR. BURCK: That's fine with the defense.

THE COURT: Very good. All right.

Now let's deal with the only open legal issue, which is this question of in connection with. So, I took a look at the relevant case law, and it seems to me clear that if someone holds a security that they otherwise would at least consider selling, if they had known the information that they did not know because of the alleged fraud, that that also qualifies in connection with a purchase and sale.

In that regard, take a look at *United States v.*Ebbers, 458 F.3d 110, 127 (2d Cir. 2006); *United States v.* 

Contorinis, 692 F.3d, 136, 142 (2d Cir. 2012); United States v. Victor Teicher, a decision of my colleague Judge Haight in the Southern District of New York, reported at 1990 WL 29697; Castellano v. Young & Rubicam, 257 F.3d 171, 180 (2d Cir. 2011); O'Donnell v. AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company, 887 F.3d 124, 129 (2d Cir. 2018); and various other cases.

So, I think we can do one of two things. I'll hear from counsel. Either, if the defendant wants to rely on what it says is evidence of other sales within the relevant period, independent of any decision by the funds to hold on, that's certainly an option. Then we don't have to change anything. But I think, again, very much subject to hearing from counsel, that an alternative, if you look at page 18 of the charge, top paragraph, fourth line, beginning with the word "specifically," it presently says, "specifically the purchase or sale of MiMedx stock," the proposal would be to add the words "or the decision to hold on to the stock when, if the alleged fraud had been known, the decision might have been otherwise."

So, let me hear from the government and then from defense counsel.

MR. TRACER: Sure, your Honor. First of all, we would request inclusion of that additional language in light of the fact that that is I think one of our bases for the in connection with. We did take a look at the transcript last night, and we think there is actually multiple additional stock

sales that are in the record, so we won't be solely relying on that. In particular, Government Exhibit 105 describes the repurchase of shares by MiMedx during the relevant time period. In addition, Government Exhibit 106 describes the exercise of options, which are the purchase of securities, by various insiders in the company during the relevant period, as well as the investor testimony that actually talks about them adding and trimming MiMedx stock during the relevant period, which is a reference to buys and sells.

So, in light of all of that, we think there are both purchases and sales in the record, but we would add for that language to be included as well as it is one of our bases.

THE COURT: You make one other point which specifically the purchase or sale of MiMedx stock, I think we should change that to securities, because a stock is only one form of security.

MR. KOFFMANN: On behalf Mr. Taylor, we would oppose the change to the instruction that your Honor just articulated. We, notwithstanding the case law, which we haven't had an opportunity to review in full, but we feel confident that that instruction would be erroneous. So if the government wants to rely on that theory and that instruction is in there, I understand that.

THE COURT: I would think you would welcome this because it's your legal position, as I understood it earlier,

that you don't think this is right. So, if the government is relying on like the sales I just mentioned, also wants to rely on this holding on theory, then if you're correct, you've got an appellate issue right there, assuming arguendo there is a conviction.

So, is it your position, you correct me if I'm wrong, is you oppose this addition because you don't think it accurately states the law, but if there is to be an addition, while preserving your full appellate rights, you had no problem with the wording otherwise. Do I have that right?

MR. KOFFMANN: I think so, your Honor. Fundamentally, we think the instruction as it is now is accurate, and that the change that you're proposing we believe would be inaccurate.

THE COURT: So, let me go back to the government. I think it's totally your choice. You take your chances if -- I must say, I thought the case law was, when I looked into it, fairly overwhelming on this issue, but it's only Second Circuit law. I've heard that the Supreme Court has authority, even over the Second Circuit.

So, what's your choice?

MR. TRACER: We do want it, your Honor. We would ask it be kept in, the suggestion.

THE COURT: So I'll just read it one more time and we'll conform the jury instructions accordingly. This is on page 18, fourth line down. Beginning with the word

"specifically." It will now read, "Specifically, the purchase or sale of MiMedx securities, or the decision to hold on to the securities where, if the alleged fraud had been known, the decision might have been otherwise."

MR. BRUCE: We object on the grounds you indicated that we don't think it accurately states the law.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BRUCE: For Mr. Petit.

THE COURT: There is no issue you've clearly preserved this issue for appeal.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Juror No. 8 from the Bronx who is always late is I expect two minutes from entering 11B at this time.

There is no answer from Martha Delgado's phone she gave me, and I don't know if that means she is afraid to put Social Security on hold and pick it up, I don't know what it means. I did ask her last night to call me when she was out the door.

THE COURT: Counsel and I have agreed that if she hasn't made contact with you by 11:15, we will replace her with the next alternate and proceed. If she has made contact, of course let us know.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: I will.

MR. KOFFMANN: While we are on the topic of instructions, since we have a moment, we obviously saw the

instructions you handed out yesterday. And just one note on instruction 12 where your Honor took out the reference to collectibility of payments and made it broader to refer to all four revenue recognition criteria. We had, during the charge conference, we had handed up a black line with different language. We understand your Honor didn't adopt that, but we wanted to make sure it was in the record what we had proposed.

THE COURT: I think, by the way, although I think I read most of what you had handed up into the record, feel free to go ahead and docket all your proposed language so there will be no question on appeal what it was that you proposed.

MR. KOFFMANN: Very well. We'll do that, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: So, we will reconvene at 11:15 unless we hear from the juror.

MR. TRACER: Your Honor, just to suggest it. I think at this point the government would also be comfortable, if defense counsel wants and if the Court is amenable, if we don't hear by 11, just given what we'd like to get done today. But we defer to the Court.

THE COURT: No, I think we have to in fairness to Juror No. 4 wait until 11:15.

MR. TRACER: Okay.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Let's reconvene.

We finally heard just a very few minutes ago from Juror No. 4., and she was still in the interview with Social Security. And Social Security was saying that it could go on at least another half hour. So, I excused her, consistent with what we had all discussed.

So we'll get the jury up right away and continue with summations. Anything else we need to take up now? Very good. We'll sit here until jury comes up.

MR. IMPERATORE: Just one question. If the defense veers into this issue of uncalled witnesses and suggests that witnesses should have been called, I understand the Court does not currently have an instruction on that in the jury charge.

THE COURT: I indicated that if I thought it became an issue, both I would say something right at the time, and also that I would consider adding something to the jury instructions. So, both those possibilities are very real possibilities, as I made clear. And of course, on your rebuttal summation you're free to state that the subpoena power is available to both sides.

MR. BURCK: On that point, your Honor — can you hear me okay? We certainly do not intend to say anything close to that there were witnesses who weren't called. We are going to say, I think consistent with your guidance yesterday, that there are aspects in which there is no evidence in the record

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to explain what people thought.

THE COURT: That was the line I drew and, yes, that's fine.

MR. BURCK: Thank you.

MR. MENCHEL: I am going for about an hour or so, and if I want to end it?

THE COURT: Yes. You pick a time no earlier than 12:45, no later than 12:55. That's totally in your call.

MR. IMPERATORE: Your Honor, if we are doing the rebuttal today, I just want to make sure we will preserve 45 minutes for that. Notwithstanding --

THE COURT: Not 46, but 45.

The jury is on their way up.

MR. MENCHEL: Is it your practice to give a two minute, five minute warning or nothing like that?

THE COURT: Do you want me to?

MR. MENCHEL: I wouldn't mind. Five minutes. That would be great. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay.

(Jury present)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your patience. Because former Juror No. 4 was still in the interview with Social Security, counsel and I agreed that we needed to move forward, so we excused her. So former Juror 13 is now Juror No. 4. Congratulations. And I think everyone

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else is properly seated.

So, we are ready to hear from counsel for Mr. Petit.

MR. MENCHEL: Thank you, your Honor.

May it please the Court. Counsel for the government, counsel for Mr. Taylor, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, good morning.

I want to begin before I get into the actual closing argument of just spending a moment or two to thank you for your service in this case. Being a juror, as his Honor said, is an extremely important service. It's vital to our system of justice. And it's always an inconvenience to do so. You sacrifice time away from work, your friends, your family, your regular life. But I think under these circumstances, given where we are in the world, it's even more extraordinary than is normal. And on behalf of I can say all parties, I want to thank you for your kind attention and service.

Mr. Hartman gave a very persuasive and compelling closing argument yesterday, it was clear to me. But I would ask your indulgence to still keep an open mind until you've heard all arguments in this case, his Honor's instructions on the law, and then you begin your deliberations. Because it won't surprise you that we have a very, very different version or view of what the evidence in this case actually showed.

A lot happened during these last several weeks, but trials are far from perfect vehicles for absorbing information,

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particularly under these circumstances. Evidence comes in drips and drabs, comes in a document here or a document there, out of order, out of chronology. And I know the evidence in this case, and I found it difficult to follow at times, so I can only imagine that you all were struggling with it as well.

And while Mr. Hartman's close argument seemed compelling, I submit to you that it suffers from two fundamental flaws. First, from the very beginning of this case, as we told you, in the government's opening statement, three weeks ago, they have portrayed everything in this case, every document, every action, every e-mail, as somehow sinister, dirty, shady, no matter how innocuous and no matter how innocent it is. And I'm going to show you multiple examples of that today. Everything is supposedly a sham or a secret or a side deal. You're led to believe that literally nothing is simply as it appears to be. Basically, as Mr. Bruce said, my colleague, in opening statement, and it's been proven to be true, the government is looking at everything in this case through a dirty window, a dirty prism, if you will, and therefore they see everything as dirty.

This is what Mr. Tracer said right from the very beginning in his opening statement about the way MiMedx sells its products. He said, "They don't wait to receive the money before recording revenue. They don't wait to be paid before they record the revenue or before they show the money on their

books. Again, MiMedx didn't wait."

Now, if you were sitting listening to this for the first time, as you were, it sounds like MiMedx was doing something wrong. That they should have been waiting before they could recognize the revenue, they should have been waiting to get paid. This is a perfect example of what I'm talking about. Next slide, please.

In reality, what MiMedx does in the way it books its revenue is standard industry practice. We brought that out through Mark Andersen at the very beginning. It's called accrual-based accounting, and there is absolutely nothing wrong with it, as Mr. Andersen himself said right from the very beginning. In fact, in the second question, he is asked: It is the default way to actually account for sales under the generally accepted accounting principles, correct?

Answer: Yes, it is a way for all transactions, yes.

It is a perfect example of what I'm talking about.

There was something sounding nefarious or sinister because

MiMedx didn't wait to book its revenue until it got paid. When

no company, no publicly traded company, does that in the normal

course.

Another example, you heard from Mr. Martin at Stability. Right. And they brought out multiple times that Mr. Petit asked for a \$2 million order, as though somehow when somebody wants to become a distributor for MiMedx, and MiMedx

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says, great, you want to become a distributor, we want you to buy our product, that that's wrong. That that's dirty. Folks, that's the whole point of becoming a distributor, is you buy the product from the manufacturer, you essentially act as a middleman, as the government said, and you sell it. There is absolutely nothing wrong with Mr. Petit or anybody at MiMedx going to one of its distributors and saying we'd like you to purchase X amount of product this month. In fact, as you may remember, there was testimony in this case that a number of the consulting arrangements have an understanding that there will be a minimum purchase amount each quarter. There is nothing inherently wrong or sinister or evil about any of that.

I want to give you some other examples of typical things that there is absolutely nothing wrong with that was painted with a sinister gloss.

Setting of aggressive revenue targets and doing all you can to hit them. That's what companies do. They set aggressive targets and they shake the bushes and shake the trees to get people to buy their product.

Telling your distributors what products they should purchase. MiMedx is in this industry. They understand the market. The distributors are middlemen for them. There is absolutely nothing wrong with suggesting what products may take off in a given market and what product might not.

Thinking that you can exchange products that a

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customer is having trouble selling, and that such exchanges are revenue neutral. Actually makes a certain amount of common sense. It may have been wrong as a matter of accounting in this case, but you can see how most people would think, if I exchange a red backpack for a blue backpack, that should be revenue neutral, meaning it shouldn't have any impact on the revenue number. This was a widely held belief at MiMedx.

Suggest to your distributers after months of back and forth negotiations to sign a distribution agreement isn't nefarious. That's what good business people do. They say can you sign this. We've been going back and forth.

Allowing distributors to pay for product as they sell it. You may recall Mr. Martin testified that's the way I always do business. I don't have a lot of cash. I sell, and then I pay the manufacturer for what I sold.

Asking distributors to pay down an account receivable or paying for the product they bought. Is what you would expect someone to do if it's been outstanding for several months.

Making sales to a company you might acquire or acquiring to which you've made sales. There has been no evidence in this case that that's somehow wrong or improper at all.

And connecting a potential investor, like Mr. Petit's son-in-law, for an investment opportunity with SLR, there's

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nothing wrong with that either.

These are all many examples of the kind of sinister gloss that's being put on normal, typical business behavior. I'm going to talk about many other example as we go through.

I recall during Mr. Carlton's testimony there was a moment when he was asked a question about organic or natural demand. I don't know if any of you remember that, but there was a question where he talked about something being natural or organic demand. Folks, there was no evidence of what that even means. They didn't even ask him to explain it.

All I can tell you is this. If companies want to stay in business, they have to hustle. There is nothing wrong with that. Apple, I think there are a billion iPhones in the world right now that people have. They just came out with an iPhone, they just came out with a new MacBook, and I'm seeing ads everywhere, as I am sure you are. They are not sitting back on their laurels and saying let's wait for the phone to ring. They go out and they hustle. The day Apple stops doing that is the day they fail. It's no different with MiMedx.

So the idea that Mr. Petit and others in the company were you pushing their salespeople to sell, that's what you would expect somebody who is the head of a publicly traded company to do.

That's really sort of the point I want to make right here. A courtroom is a very sterile environment. This is more

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sterile than normal, literally my air being sterilized as I'm speaking to you. But it is a sterile environment where things that you would never accept as true outside of this courtroom, somehow take on a life. And that's why you are here. You are here because you breathe real life back into this process. What you know about life, business, common sense, life experience, those are the tools you will use to evaluate the evidence in this case. And when you do that, when you stop just looking at everything as sinister, but actually start to think and use your common sense, you'll see a very different picture emerge from the evidence in this case.

That's the first thing that the prosecutors have done a lot of, which is put a sinister gloss.

The second thing, and I am going show you this, is they've been cherrypicking the evidence in this case. Only the pieces, only the documents that fit their narrative. If a document didn't fit their narrative, or if a witness said something they didn't want to hear, it was ignored in that closing argument.

I'm going to go through with you with the documents they didn't put into evidence but that we did, and the testimony that came out not on direct examination — which I submit to you was highly scripted and I'm going to prove that to you during this closing — but on the cross-examination, when the witnesses were asked questions that they weren't

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expecting and therefore gave unscripted answers. Unrehearsed answers.

So with that, let's start with CPM. What's the government's theory about CPM? This is their theory about CPM and the third quarter order that you've heard so much about. CPM didn't want or need MiMedx product. By the way, that is a constant mantra that we've heard in this case, right. Didn't want, didn't need, couldn't sell. Didn't want, didn't need, didn't sell. Martin was like a broken record with that. Okay.

Just to be clear, by the way, there has been no direct evidence of what actually was in Mr. Brooks' own mind during any of this. Okay. The only reason they claim that CPM purchased this product was because he was bribed by Mr. Petit to do so. And the bribe was in some form of secret \$200,000 payment that apparently no one was supposed to know anything about, it was going to be paid through some kind of illicit funds, through a shell company or through money in a bag we heard about.

Let's look at the actual evidence in this case.

First, let's start with who Mark Brooks is and what we learned about him. This was a difficult guy. If there was anything that the witnesses from MiMedx agreed with, Mr. Schultz and Mr. Carlton, is he was a difficult, tough guy to deal with. He played games. He was always late to pay. He was always hard to negotiate with, according to Mr. Carlton. And one of the

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things that you heard a lot of evidence about was he had a tactic of waiting until the end of the quarter before placing an order. Why? To get discounts, to get concessions, to get free product. Now, they didn't like that. But that doesn't make it a bribe because somebody says I'm not going to sell — I'm not going to buy your product until I get those concessions. He had them over a barrel, until there came a point when they said we don't care anymore, we're done with you.

The fact that Mr. Brooks held out for the things he felt he was entitled to, and the fact that MiMedx and Mr. Petit acquiesced to those things, doesn't make it a bribe.

It's tough business negotiation by CPM, no question.

But you haven't actually heard or seen any real evidence of a bribe in this case at all. Next slide, please.

As I said, even Mr. Carlton agreed that CPM had a history of waiting until the end of the quarter.

"Q. But it was typical of CPM to hold back until they got the concessions they wanted before they would place an order, right, they did that a lot?

"A. Painfully, yes."

What happened in the end of the third quarter was not unusual. It was typical. As much as Mr. Schultz was like, we were shocked and blown away, which, by the way, you'll see contemporaneous documents showing not at all, this was

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something this man did over and over again. The other thing we learned in this case, which the government seems to think we made up out of whole cloth but which there was abundant evidence for, is that Mr. Brooks felt he was owed money because he didn't get these credits or overrides for GPO sales.

You may remember he had Texas. He was supposed to get the commissions from these group organizations that do mass purchasing. But MiMedx was going in there and selling directly, and therefore, basically, he was not getting a commission he felt he was entitled to.

Mr. Carlton admitted this. This was a question by the Court: "Do you have personal knowledge of whether they, CPM, had a complaint about the way MiMedx was interacting with the GPOs in Texas?"

Mr. Carlton: "They complained about a lot of things, but that was one of them, sure."

"Q. You were of the view, were you not — this is Mr. Carlton again — that there was actually merit to CPM's position that they were entitled to money that they weren't getting because MiMedx was encroaching into this GPO space. Fair?

"A. I did advocate for that perspective, sure."

We didn't make this up. This is real. There was a real issue that Mark Brooks felt he was entitled to money, because MiMedx was selling product in the GPO space that he felt he should be getting a commission or an override on.

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1 Their witness, Mr. Carlton, admitted that on cross-examination.

Now, what happens. This is the critical time period.

I am going to walk you through slowly and not just cherrypick
the documents the government did, but as many as I can in the
time we have.

In late June, this is just six days, June 24, 2015, from the end of the quarter. This is important to stop and think about for a moment. They are claiming that two days later Mr. Petit bribed Mr. Brooks because he was so desperate, so desperate to get this \$2 million order. Well, look what happened? The exact opposite is true. This is an e-mail from Mr. Taylor to Mr. Carlton. A couple of important things about this e-mail, folks. First of all, you heard testimony in this case that MiMedx would just load up whatever product they had and give it to a distributor because all they wanted to do was hit their number. That's not true.

Look at the e-mail. "David Nix gave me what we could deliver off of CPM's proposed mix." David Nix, CPM. The next paragraph. "David gave me a list of items they had ordered in the past six months and we can do an alternate mix to get us to just under 1.9 million post 5 percent discount."

They are not randomly picking whatever they have.

They're choosing a product mix based on prior historical usage by CPM. Absolutely nothing wrong with that. Part of the problem that you learned was, although Mr. Brooks was supposed

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to be buying this product, because he would wait until the last minute, they didn't have the perfect inventory around, because he would wait until the last minute.

But then here's the most important portion of this e-mail from Mr. Taylor. Remember, they're claiming Mr. Taylor was in a conspiracy with Mr. Petit to bribe Mr. Brooks because they were desperate for the order. He says, "From my perspective, I think we've given all we can. If that doesn't work for them, then I guess he is choosing to discontinue doing business with us and we will deal with it." We will deal with it. Does that sound like someone the next day is going to do a bribe. That makes no sense. That does not comport with anyone's life experience. That's why you're here. Because this shows you what happened in real time. Not some witnesses who have come in years later where they have the thumb, the government's thumb on them to say whatever they want, and I'm going to show you they're worried about that. But what was being said at the time. Next slide, please.

This is what he was talking about in terms of he felt as far as we could go. This is from Mr. Taylor.

Mr. McLaughlin is, as you may recall, the CPM person. He's right underneath Mr. Brooks. This discussion about the \$2 million order was still in play, right there in black and white. What also is in black and white is something going forward and this was something I respectfully submit

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Mr. Hartman confused yesterday, whether intentionally or not, I'll leave to you. But if you look at number five, it says "In Texas MiMedx will give CPM visibility to hospitals we are working with to join GPO contracts and where possible allow CPM to opt into the contracts."

I don't want you to get confused. I just showed you testimony from Mr. Carlton who said Mr. Brooks felt he was already owed money in the past for GPO overrides and commissions he didn't get. This condition number five is going forward. Going forward, MiMedx is saying we're going to give you visibility into the hospitals and you can decide if you want to join us. We haven't been doing that before; we're going to do it now.

Two different things. Payment for the past for not getting the overrides and commissions. Going forward you will work with us if you want to and opt in on GPOs. Those are not the same. Next, please.

Mr. Petit had enough. This is now the next day because apparently they turned down that offer. This is the man they say on June 26 committed a bribe. Here he is on June 25 telling Mr. Brooks your consultancy relationship with us is over. And you also heard testimony in this case I believe from Mr. Carlton, that MiMedx was also in the process of completely ending the relationship with CPM, not just this consultancy, but the whole distributor relationship because

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they were fed up. Mr. Petit was fed up, everybody in the company apparently was fed up. So what does he do. He gives Mr. Brook notice that they're canceling it. Terminating the agreement.

And then on the bottom, and this is extremely important, it's been swept under the rug, it's been ignored by the government. I want you to look at what happens here. He says, and the restricted stock award scheduled to vest on June 11, 2016, June 11, 2017, June 11, 2018, we're taking those back. These haven't vested yet. These are 15,000 shares.

Let me stop for a moment about this. You heard from Mr. Carlton MiMedx would use these consulting arrangements to give distributors skin in the game, to make them feel they're part of the company as a partner. Nobody ever said this was wrong until this trial. This is a way of developing a relationship. And they would provide market intelligence, but the whole point was to develop a relationship and keep the distributor happy. This is not a bribe. No one is saying it is a bribe. Not even the government is suggesting this is a bribe. Next slide, please.

And here's the biggest irony of this case. Who is it, after Mr. Petit -- can we go back to the prior slide. The time of this, if you can highlight it was 6:42 p.m. That night, he cancels it on June 25. Next slide, please. At 11:18 p.m., 7:18 Eastern, actually, just a short while after Mr. Petit has

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sent a termination letter, look what Jeff Schultz does. man, by the way, who claimed, you know, he was totally shocked by all this. First he completely tries to pretend that he didn't do what he did. Mr. Bruce asked him this question. "Q. But isn't true, sir, you were willing to go to bat and be an advocate for CPM within MiMedx; isn't that true? "A. No, that's not true. Sir, I am going to refer you, let me see if I can refresh your memory. I show you Defense Exhibit 134A. Take a moment to look that over, sir. "A. Yes." Let's look at the text message Mr. Schultz to Mr. Brooks left an hour after Mr. Petit had ended the relationship: Bro, if there is any chance at all that I can be your advocate tomorrow to make this work, God knows I will do everything or anything to assist. I don't have time to put up all the testimony, ladies

I don't have time to put up all the testimony, ladies and gentlemen. But when he was confronted with this text message, he made a joke about pizza. Okay. And then tried to pretend he didn't mean he was being an advocate. He used the word "liaison." That's a classic example of a witness shading because he thinks he has to help the government and hurt Mr. Petit. That's all he cares about. The truth is he was an advocate.

You know who else was? Mr. Carlton. Mr. Carlton also

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advocated that Mr. Brooks was entitled to be compensated for GPO overrides.

- "Q. We're going to talk about the longterm relationship but I want to focus on June 25. Did you not advocate or attempt to see if there was a way to resolve the disputes that CPM was having with MiMedx?
- "A. Again, I do remember advocating for the position on overrides because the guys locally thought that there was something Brooks, that was something Brooks deserved." He goes on to say, "So as memory serves I thought the overrides made sense."

So whether it is the GPO business or the GPO commissions, that's not really important. The bottom line is their witnesses were the ones that were actually advocating to turn around and undo the termination that Mr. Petit canceled. They're the ones, the government witnesses, wanted this relationship reinstated. And they went to Mr. Petit, and they told him, you know, Mr. Petit, it's true Brooks is a bad guy and he has done a lot of bad things, but you don't have the full story. We haven't been exactly squeaky clean either. We have encroached on his space. The man has a point.

And that's when Mr. Carlton remembers, after he spoke to Mr. Petit: "Do you recall Mr. Petit telling you at a minimum we owe the man an apology?

"A. He did say that. "

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This is an honorable man, despite what has been portrayed in this courtroom. Pete Petit is an honorable man. We'll talk about his character a little more. When he was told that he did not have the full story, he said, "At a minimum, we owe the man an apology."

And then the next day, in the morning, after having been informed by Mr. Schultz and Mr. Carlton, he reversed course, not because he was trying to bribe somebody. But because Schultz and Carlton had advocated on Mr. Brooks' behalf that he was properly owed something that he wasn't getting.

Again, folks, just use your common sense. Do you decide you are going to terminate a relationship the day before only to bribe a man the next day because you're so desperate for business? That literally makes no sense.

Here's what he writes to Mr. Brooks, cc'ing Lexi Haden and Mr. Carlton. "Mark, I believe I am now fully informed as to the circumstances that have developed around our mutual business activities. What I was told yesterday was not factual. Therefore, the decision I made to cancel our consulting agreement was based on misinformation. With this e-mail I am rescinding the cancellation of your consulting agreement."

This is important. Because what was it that Mr. Brook was going to lose? He was going to lose 15,000 shares of MiMedx stock. Still hadn't vested yet those three buckets of

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5,000, 5,000, 5,000 that I showed you, and Mr. Petit was saying I was wrong, I didn't have all the facts, I'm reinstating that.

He goes on. "This is not the way I wish to conduct business. I certainly apologize and I would like to schedule a brief call with you. Thanks for your patience."

That sounds like a man who is so desperate for the business that's he will do anything? He's righting a wrong. That's all he's doing here. Next slide, please.

There was some confusion about this. You may recall there was testimony in this case from Mr. Carlton -- I think I am going to get to it later if it's not in the deck, that Mr. Brooks didn't want the \$15,000 shares back. He didn't want the \$15,000 -- 15,000 shares back, excuse me. You know why? Because Mr. Petit had just pulled it from him and he didn't want to be in that position again. That makes perfect sense. Okay. The man has restricted stock agreements taken away from him the day before, and he didn't want to be in that situation So he wanted instead money in exchange for those 15,000 again. shares. That's not a bribe. He's saying I don't want the 15,000 right now because you and I are not in a good place. Just pay me the cash. It says it in black and white. This was this term sheet I told you about, similar to what we looked at, except it changed now the next day. Again, the order is still there at 2 million. And then it says "In replacement of the June 2015 RSAs, the 15,000 shares, MiMedx will convert it to a

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\$2,000 consulting fee." He already had the stock as part of his consulting arrangement, and now he was getting the cash instead.

You got to walk through these document a little bit more slowly than the government did to really see the truth of what's going on here in this case. And when you do, it's clear as day.

And then this is the cover page to this document. Oh by the way, again, number five remains the same, in Texas

MiMedx will give CPM visibility into the hospitals we are working with. That's going forward. That's going forward.

Now, Mr. Petit e-mails this term sheet to Mr. Brooks. He says, "Mark, please review the attached and give me or Mike Carlton a call. Thank you for your patience."

Do you remember what Mr. Carlton's testimony was about this \$200,000 that's in black and white in an e-mail where Mr. Petit is saying if you have any questions you can call me or Mr. Carlton. I didn't know anything about this \$200,000 until I heard it about it from Schultz and I was shocked. I don't know how else to say this politely. That is a lie. That is a bold faced lie. There is no way that Mr. Petit would have told Mr. Carlton -- I'm sorry, would have told Mr. Brooks, please review the attached this term sheet, and give me or Mike Carlton a call, if Mr. Carlton had no idea what was in that term sheet. This is another example of what I'm talking about

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why you folks are here. Use your common sense.

MR. MENCHEL: (Continued) Mr. Petit would not have

invited Mr. Brooks to call either himself - Mr. Petit - or

Mr. Carlton, unless Mr. Carlton was fully in the loop as to

what these terms were. That doesn't fit with the government's

narrative. There has to be shock and concern over this

\$200,000. So they ignore this. It's right here at the time,

June 26, 2015. Not five years later. Then.

And by the way, is this some cover story that's elaborately being created because people thought, you know, five years later we might be in a courtroom charged with crimes, we've got to cover ourselves? That's nonsense. These are contemporaneous documents being generated in realtime about a business negotiation that is evolving.

And that's another important point I want to make.

This relationship is a negotiation. Anybody who knows anything about negotiation is they know this: It goes back and forth.

This for that. I'll take this instead of that. And that's what's happening here. You know, Mr. Hartman man said there's been so many reasons for why the \$200,000 was given. Yeah.

Because it he evolved during the course of this negotiation.

I'm going to show you that.

Next slide, please.

By the way, I said he wanted the \$200,000 in lieu of the 15,000 shares. I asked Mr. Carlton "Fair to say these 15,000 shares are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars?

"A. Presumably. It was a pretty significant amount, yes. I don't know how much."

That completely jives with the \$200,000 because those stock options were extremely valuable and Brooks wanted the cash because they had a tumultuous relationship, and he didn't want to be at the whim and caprice of Mr. Petit in the future who could cancel them again. makes total sense.

Then it changes again. Then the decision is -- well, we'll give you the \$200,000 and the stock to resolve the GPO issue, the money he felt he was owed in the overrides. This was a document that I showed Mr. Carlton.

"Q. Can we agree that she" - that's Lexi Haden - "is apologizing to you for not realizing that an additional term of the stock grant had to be added in?"

So now, what's happening? You had the cash in lieu of the stock and now Mr. Carlton is adding back in the stock in addition to the cash.

"A. She is. There was a moment I remember in time where there was a discussion about whether it was going to be cash or stock or both, and I believe it was going to be both, and I think that's what this is referring to. Brooks got both stock and cash, from my memory."

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{And you know who was advocating for that?} \\ \mbox{Mr. Carlton.}$ 

"A. I was advocating for him to keep the stock and the cash

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which is what Brooks expected."

I want you to look at that statement and think about it for a moment. Remember what Mr. Carlton said? He didn't ever speak to Brooks. Only thing he knows about \$200,000 was from Jeff Schultz. I don't know how to put this politely. That is a lie. And it's proven right here. This was cross-examination. This is the unscripted part. This is the part where me and Mr. Burck were asking questions that he wasn't prepared for.

You know, I think it was Elvis Presley who said:

Truth is like sunshine. You can shut it out for awhile, but eventually it comes back in. And I would submit to you that that's what happened in the unscripted portion of Mr. Carlton's testimony. He knowingly gave away the truth. He was aware of both the stock and the \$200,000, and not only was he aware of it, he was aware Brooks wanted both, and he was the one advocating for it. That is completely at odds with what the government told you yesterday and with what Mr. Carlton said in his own direct examination. 180 degrees different.

Next slide, please.

This is the email that Mr. Hartman said is a coverup.

A coverup. Remember the government's theory. The government's theory is that Mr. Taylor and Mr. Petit are in a conspiracy to bribe Mr. Brooks. It couldn't be further from the truth. This is not a cover your CYA email. This is something happening on

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the same day. You saw the agreement. It originally was cash in lieu of the stock. Then somebody halted and advocated on behalf of Mr. Brooks, that he should get both: To not only give him back his stock, which he was already entitled to. The stock he just gave him he was already entitled to under the consulting agreement, but now we're going to give him the cash to make up for the GPO override.

I think this slide is actually upside down in terms of the order, but it begins with Mr. Taylor at 3:18 on the top saying, "I thought we needed him to forego the stock from June 11 of this year for 200K." Exactly what you saw in writing.

And Mr. Carlton responds -- and it's sort of upside down -- but Mr. Carlton responds at 3:24, just a few minutes later, "Agree to let him keep it based on lost business."

I don't know how much clearer it can be. This is the man that they want you to believe is telling the truth. This is what he said at the time. We're going to let him keep both. He already was entitled to get his stock back now we're going to give him cash on top of it. He's going to take both. The man who is telling Mr. Taylor that is Mr. Carlton, the man who says he didn't know anything about this except when Jeff Schultz told him, and he was shocked because it smelled like a bribe. This is just a business discussion.

Go back one second, please.

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There is no evidence in this case that Bill Taylor wrote this to cover himself because he thought five years later he may be sitting in federal court. That's absurd. This is a realtime negotiation that is evolving, evolving.

Next, please.

Mr. Petit weighs in later that evening and answers the exact same question. Tells Mr. Taylor we're giving him both, "Both given to avoid going through all hospital contracts in detail and giving a rebate or override." We're giving him both. He had the 15,000 shares, he wanted it instead \$200,000, but he also was complaining he's owed money for the GPOs, so you know what we're going to do? We're going to give him the \$200,000 and we're going to let him keep the stock, the stock he was already entitled to. It was already in this agreement. Now we're going to give him the \$200,000 to make him happy for the GPOs.

Folks, that is not a bribe. it may be hard-line tactics by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Petit as the head of the company has every right to decide if he wants to do this. You know, all you heard about this was Mr. Schultz saying, he got off the phone, Mr. Brooks did, and said, "I got everything I wanted." That's what he testified to. So what? They want you to convict this man because Mr. Schultz said that after Mr. Brooks had a one-on-one conversation with Mr. Petit, he got off the phone and said, "I got everything I wanted." It's memorialized

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right here he got everything he wanted. Nobody was hiding it.

Nobody was expressing shock. Mr. Carlton certainly wasn't

expressing shock. He was educating Mr. Taylor, as was

Mr. Petit. This is the type of evidence -- this actually

flatly refutes that this was a bribe. This was a business

negotiation, pure and simple.

I asked Mr. Carlton about that email I just showed you. Mr. Petit responded to this email as well that you were on and he said both, "You would agree with me, meaning both given is the stock and cash, correct?

- "A. Correct.
- "Q. To avoid going through all hospital contracts in detail and giving a rebate or override. Do you see that?
- "A. I see that, yes.
  - "Q. Do you understand that to mean this GPO discussion you were advocating on behalf of CPM?
  - "A. I see that, yes."

This was cross-examination, and this is what I mean how if you were in this trial, this might have gone over you like nothing, and that's not an insult to any of you at all. You have to really be deep into these documents and look at them chronologically, which they didn't come into evidence like that — it's not the nature of trials — to understand what's really going on here. Flat out he's telling you, Mr. Carlton, the man who said this was a bribe. "No, I'm the one that told

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Mr. Petit he should get both because I was advocating on behalf of CPM, they were owed money for this GPO dispute, for the money they hadn't gotten paid in the past."

Next slide, please.

Mr. Schultz, who, by the way, is a heck of a salesman. We're going to talk more about him. Remember he told you he was concerned and shocked the deal closed this day. Brooks accepted. Yes, he got everything he wanted. There's not a single text message in this case between Brooks —— I'm sorry —— between Schultz and Carlton or an email between Carlton and Schultz or anybody else expressing shock and concern about the \$200,000 and the return of the stock. Nobody. There's not a single real document in this case that was generated at the time that shows that's true.

Look at what Schultz wrote at the time. This is right after the deal wrapped up.

"Pete, I'm still in Dallas tonight and I just wanted to say thank you very much for stepping in and assisting on getting the CPM deal closed today. Mark is an extremely different person with a unique style, but he has an incredible amount of respect for you, like we all have, and he admires all your successes over the years, and this truly made the difference in coming to a solution."

Does that sound like a guy who was shocked and couldn't believe and had never heard in his life of such a

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thing? Either the man is the greatest pathological liar or one of those two things. And they can't both be true, right? Either at the time he's writing stuff he doesn't even remotely believe is true or what he said on the stand before you is not the truth, and I submit it's the latter because this is what he wrote at the time. No expression of shock or concern. A thank you to Pete Petit for getting the deal done that he,

Mr. Schultz and Mr. Carlton wanted. And so it is.

It's in black and white, ladies and gentlemen. It's not in a paper bag. It's not in some illicit agreement. It's not in some other company's name. It's right here in the consulting arrangement as it was amended on June 26 and signed by Mr. Brooks and Mr. Petit drafted by the company's lawyer, Lexi Haden. It says both, "In consideration of duties and services provided by the consultant set forth herein, company shall pay to consultant a one-time consulting fee in the amount of \$200,000 to be paid to consultant on or before June 30, 2015," and reinstates the 15,000 shares of restricted stock that Mr. Petit had pulled away. This makes sense. He merely gave him back the shares he was already entitled to and to make up for the GPOs, he put that in this consulting arrangement as well.

Next, please.

What happens? This is the thing, by the way, that Schultz said, "We could never let the auditors see this. We

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could never let the auditors see this." He could never have said it more emphatically and more persuasively to you on the stand. Lexi Haden, the company's general counsel, head lawyer, emails Bill Taylor, John Cranston and Michael Senken, the head accountant, the chief financial officer, the one who is going to be dealing with the auditors when there's an audit about this agreement containing the \$200,000 and the 15,000 shares of restricted stock.

"Lexi, Hi. We need to pay Mark Brooks the \$200,000 consulting fee for the attached final agreement. Whoever is authorized to approve this request, will you please let accounting know so they can process."

I'm sorry, what happened to the brown paper bag? What happened to some fake shell company? What's happened in this trial, I submit to you, has been an outrage. And I don't say that lightly. This is the truth. The company knew full well about this thing. It was not some scam cooked up. It's right here in black and white. Just a couple of days later it's forwarded on to the head accountant for payment.

Next slide, please.

This is what I was talking about yesterday how

Mr. Hartman kind of tried to twist this around a little bit.

He says, "For starters, it's totally inconsistent with

Mr. Petit's testimony to the SEC and his statement to investors

that the money was for consulting work. And, more importantly,

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you know from the documents that the defendants themselves introduced at this trial the GPO issues with Brooks continued after June 26 when the defendants agreed to pay him that \$200,000."

Let's stop right there. This is exactly what I was telling you about. The \$200,000 was for the money he felt he was owed from past overrides or commissions he was not given, and then they showed you condition 5 "In the future we're going to show you our contracts, and you can decide if you want to opt in." They're two different things: One was a payment for the money he was owed, and the other is going forward now, we're going to be inclusive with you. Mixed them. Two different things, and he put them together. They're not the same.

Take a look at Defense Exhibit 186. In this document Mr. Schultz talks about showing CPM the entire hospital list of who are contracted with the GPOs and the IDNs in Texas.

They're literally going through all the hospital contracts in detail and deciding about overrides. This is going forward folks. This is allowing them to decide do you now want to be in this contract going forwards.

"That's exactly what Pete Petit told Lexi Haden,
MiMedx's general counsel, that payment was designed to avoid.

That is false. The \$200,000 was to not go back and look at the old contracts to see how much money do we actually owe this guy

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for all this work we did that should have been his work; that he learned about from Brooks -- I'm sorry -- that he learned about from Carlton and Schultz. And it says it right here. This is the document that Mr. Hartman was referring to. This is August 5.

By the way, before we get to this email -- just take it down for one second?

You might remember that there was testimony from both Mr. Carlton and Mr. Schultz, the relationship was over. Right? The relationship was over. After this deal, it was over. That's not true. That's not true. But the reason why Schultz and Carlton wanted you to believe it was over is because it supports the theory that this \$200,000 was just a bribe. See, we just paid him that money, and then we're going to get out of the relationship with him. That's not what happened.

Jeff Schultz, August 5. So this is about six weeks later.

"Mike and Nick" -- Pete Petit is cc'd on this -- "I just wanted to update you on the very positive meeting Joe Longo and I had with CPM Monday night in Dallas. We met for three and a half hours, and they were very appreciative of us giving them their override 5 percent for the urology." That's a separate issue, by the way. "And they appreciated us showing the entire hospital list of who are contracted with MiMedx in the GPOs and IDNs."

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And this is the going-forward piece. "Overall, they're going to tell us — they are telling us they are going to participate in them (still vetting through them all) of our GPO/IDN contracts in Texas, and we will have them sign a legal agreement once they commit."

This is the going-forward piece. This is condition number five in the agreement. We're going to show you what we have. If you want to join us going forward, we'll do that for you.

Next slide, please.

Another example about everything that is just called fake or phony. Even as CPM is being terminated — this is now in September the relationship does go south again but not as quickly as neither Carlton nor Schultz said it did. In fact, that email showed they thought it was going to pick up and it was going to be great, but it doesn't happen.

Even as they're being terminated, OK, they only sought to exchange \$392,000 of the so-called \$2.1 million fake order. You know why? Because I showed you a document earlier where the mix was based on historical patterns they had done in the past. This wasn't just stuffing the channel with product. MiMedx looked at what it is that CPM normally buys, and that was the inventory they gave them.

This is the reference to that return in September. "Good afternoon, Jeff."

This is from Sherron Burrow who you heard about who works for CPM to Jeff Schultz.

"I hope all is going well with you. We need to get an RMA number."

That's a return authorization number. If any of you have ever been in business, if you want to send product back, you want to return something, you need something called an RMA.

"I need to get an RMA for the product we need to exchange from the last quarter purchase. Would you be able to help me or direct me to the correct person? Here's the list of the product that needs to be exchanged."

Is it \$2.1 million? Is it a totally fake order just to make the revenue and then go on? It's a fraction of that. It's \$392,000.

Next slide, please.

I want to talk to you a little bit more about Carlton and Schultz, Mr. Carlton and Mr. Schultz, because that's really the only evidence they've submitted that there was a bribe, and the documents I just walked you through slowly and carefully show anything but. So let's talk about who these guys are and why they were here.

First, his Honor is going to instruct you on how you assess a witness's credibility. This is a piece of it. His Honor has a longer instruction. I don't want to mislead you, but I want to focus on the portions that are relevant to my

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discussion.

This is what your Honor is going to instruct you on, I believe on Monday, if all goes according to plan.

Your decision to believe or not believe a witness may depend how that witness impressed you. How did the witness appear? Was the witness candid frank and forthright? Or did the witness appear to be evasive or suspect in some way? How did the witness testify on direct examination compared with how the witness testified on cross-examination?

Let me stop this right there. How many times on direct examination did Mr. Schultz and Mr. Carlton or even Mr. Martin ever say in response to a government's question, "I don't remember. I don't know." I think the answer is never. How many times when we asked questions on cross-examination when we confronted them with things that didn't fit the government's narrative did we hear: "I don't know. I don't remember. I don't know. I don't remember." This is exactly what this instruction is supposed to tell you to focus on. Consider that. Consider how different they were on direct and cross. Scripted versus unscripted.

Did the witness -- was the witness consistent or contradictory? I just showed you - and I'm going to do a little bit more - how Mr. Carlton swore up and down that he learned about this \$200,000 only from Schultz when in reality he was all over this thing working with Mr. Petit.

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Did the witness appear to know what he or she was talking about? Did the witness strike you as someone who was trying to report his or her knowledge accurately?

Next slide, please.

How much you choose to believe a witness may also be influenced by the witness's bias. Does the witness have a relationship with the government or a defendant that may affect how he or she testified? Does the witness have some incentive, loyalty or motive that might cause him or her to shade the truth?

I want you to consider all of these things as we walk through. There was something else I want you to think about — the number of meetings in this case that the government had with these witnesses was extraordinary. It was extraordinary. His Honor repeatedly instructed you and he's, of course, right, as he always is, that the fact that the government meets with its witnesses is perfectly proper. People prepare their witnesses. I have no quarrel with that. But you should ask yourself, why does it take 10, 15, 20 meetings, full days? You know the truth doesn't require that much. If it's the truth, it's just true, and it doesn't change. You don't need 10, 12, 15 meetings if someone is telling you the truth the whole way through. That's an enormous waste of time and energy. If you want to shape somebody, if you want to get them on to your team, that's a process. That takes time.

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And his Honor did say during one of these instructions
"The jury once again needs to understand there is nothing
improper about a party that is calling a witness to meet with
that witness in advance." Absolutely true. That doesn't mean,
of course, that you can't evaluate that as part of the mix in
assessing credibility, but per se it is not improper in any
respect. I'm asking you to consider it. Because it's not
normal to meet with somebody 20 times to testify for half a
day.

Next question -- next thing.

Let's talk about Schultz. This man had met with the prosecutors so often, that he calls them inadvertently, I think, by their first names during this trial.

- "Q. Do you recall which agents were in the first proffer with you?
- "A. Yeah. It was Ed, Scott for sure. Don't know for sure if Daniel was there."

This is a man that they can prosecute at any moment, right? They can prosecute him. The immunity agreement doesn't prevent them from deciding to bring charges. They just can't use his statements in court against him. He's calling them by their first names. That's what happens when you meet with somebody 10, 15, 20 times, you get to know them pretty well.

By the way, before we get there, I want to talk to you a little bit more about Mr. Schultz. What does Mr. Schultz and

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Mr. Carlton, what do they do? They're salesmen. They're good at selling. If they weren't, they wouldn't be doing that job. I don't know if any of you picked up on this, but when Mr. Bruce or Mr. Packard was asking Mr. Schultz questions — they never met him before, total strangers — he would say, "That's not correct, Mr. Bruce. That's not correct, Mr. Packard." That's good sales technique, right? You refer to somebody by their name, it makes it more emphatic. it Makes it more persuasive. He's a trained salesman. He knows what he's doing. He knows how to speak well.

What I'm about to show you, I submit to you, is the single, most revealing moment that happened in this courtroom, and I'm willing to bet because it came and went so quickly, most of you probably didn't understand the significance.

That's why I want to focus on it. And again, that's no insult to you. This is something that came and went in a matter of probably 30 seconds, but it's the reveal. It gives you the peek behind the curtain about what is really going on in this case.

Now, let me set this up for you. The Court, his
Honor, is asking whether Mr. Hartman wants to do something
called a voir dire. That means do you want to ask the witness
questions about a document that Mr. Bruce was trying to get in.
The document is not important for these purposes. In fact, I
don't think it came in. It's not important for these purposes.

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I want to show you what happened when Mr. Schultz was off script with Mr. Hartman because this was not expected. This happened during Mr. Bruce's examination. Mr. Hartman asks if he can voir dire the witness. The judge says he can. And I want you to pay very careful attention to what happens in this exchange: "Q. Mr. Schultz, the attachment to this memo is a proposed contract; is that right? "A. Yes. And was this particular act of drafting this contract something that was done regularly or was this a specific instance of -- " And before he can even finish asking the question, Schultz is primed to say what he wants him to say.

This was a specific instance for CPM."

It's a little reveal, right? He's already answering the question because he knows where Mr. Hartman wants to go.

It gets worse. Next page.

This the next question:

And the data that was in here, are these data that are drawn from -- or at least in the contract itself, are these drawn from MiMedx's records--" now here's the thing he does. He says, "Is it this or is it that? Is it this or is it that?" Telegraphing what the right answer is.

"And the data that was in here are these data that are

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drawn from -- or at least in the contract itself, are these drawn from MiMedx's records or are these terms that MiMedx is seeking to have Mr. Brooks adhere to?

"A. These are the terms that Mr. Brooks is -- we're looking for him to accede to."

He knows exactly what he's supposed to be saying.

"Q. And was making records like this a regular practice,
contracts like this?

"A. No.

And here's where everything goes south, folks. Here is where the reveal occurs in this courtroom that lets you know that these witnesses have been pressured to say whatever those folks at that table want them to say. Mr. Hartman makes a mistake. He uses a fancy word that most of us don't use. He uses the word bespoke. It's not — you could be forgiven for not knowing the word. Apparently Mr. Schultz didn't know the word. I'm sure a lot of people in this courtroom don't know the word. Bespoke means custom made, and so he asks

"Q. Was this something that was generated through a quasi-automated process or was in something that was done in a bespoke way?"

Schultz does not know what that word is, but he knows what he's supposed to say because the second "or was it in a bespoke way?" And what does he say?

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"A. It was done in a spoke way."

This man will literally say anything that these prosecutors put into his mouth, except he screwed up because he didn't know what the word bespoke was. He just knew he was supposed to say whatever it was Mr. Hartman wanted him to say in the second half of the "or." Mr. Hartman respectfully has a problem because he used the word "bespoke," and the witness said "a spoke" and that makes no sense.

So Mr. Hartman doubles back and says, "Well, I mean, you understand what I mean by that?"

And I don't know if you caught it, Schultz put is head down because he realized he had just made a big boo-boo and said:

"A. No, please rephrase this."

If there's any question in your mind that these are just shills for the government who will say whatever these prosecutors want them to say, this moment revealed it. There's so much talk about Mr. Petit in a five-minute back yard conference. They had dozens of meetings with these guys to prime them to say whatever they wanted them to say, and this is the proof. An honest witness, fair to both sides, just here to tell the truth, how many times did we hear that? Straight down the middle would have said in response to that question, "I'm sorry I don't know what a spoke or bespoke, I don't know what you're talking about." Schultz doesn't do that because he just

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has to go wherever the government wants him to go. So he
thinks. Why? Because, as he testified, they could put him in
Mr. Petit's chair anytime they want. That's tremendous power,
folks. That's tremendous power. Don't underestimate that
power. Whether you did something wrong or not, sitting in that
chair is the worst place you ever want to be. And Mr. Schultz
knew that. And that's why he was going to say whatever they
wanted him to say, whether it was the truth or not.
More perfect examples of this. Mr. Schultz, this is
on direct examination:
"Q. Mr. Schultz, did you reference at all the \$200,000 payment

"Q. Mr. Schultz, did you reference at all the \$200,000 payment in this email? Is it anywhere in the email?

"A. No, I didn't because I knew we couldn't put it in that.

It was a side deal and a bribe. So I couldn't mention that in there because I knew it -- it wouldn't be on the books to our audit committee."

This is the document I just showed you where the \$200,000 is being sent to the chief financial officer of the company for payment.

Next slide.

So when Schultz is confronted about this, he realizes he has to admit the truth. He barely did it, but he did it here.

"Mr. Schultz, do you recall your testimony from Monday during the conversation you had with Mr. Cochrane about paying

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Summation - Mr. Menchel

the \$200,000 through his corporate entity and keeping it away 1 from the audit committee and off the books? 2 3 "A. Yes, I do." 4 Q. Mr. Bruce asks a question, "A \$200,000 payment that's in a 5 signed contract between CPM and MiMedx is not something that 6 would be hidden from the audit committee, correct?" 7 He can't help it, he starts to advocate for the government. 8 9 "\$200,000 is pretty outrageous for a consultant." 10 That's not even responsive to the question. 11 "I've never seen that before, but no, if it was in the 12 contract, it wouldn't be hidden from the audit." 13 That's what it takes to get the truth in this matter. 14 And even then he's trying to help the government with his 15 answer. 16 Next, please. 17 Here's another theme that goes on throughout this 18 entire trial, and if I had plenty of time, I would put up every piece of this. There is actually no evidence of what people 19 20 said in this case, just what witnesses understood them to say. 21 There's a huge difference. 22 "Mr. Schultz, you can answer. What was your 23 understanding of why Mr. Brooks was demanding the \$200,000?"

Notice the way it's framed. "what was your understanding?" Did he actually say, "Mr. Schultz --

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Mr. Brooks said, 'I want \$200,000 in cash or I'm not going to place the order?'" No. He asking, what was your understanding?

"He wanted the \$200,000 in cash because then he would place the order. To place the order, that's why he wanted the money because he knew we needed that quarterly number."

The whole government's theory baked into one answer. It's nonsense.

Similarly, again.

- "Q. Based on what you heard during the conversation, what was your understanding about that?
- "A. There was no way he was placing the order unless he got 200,000, not a chance."

Didn't actually get any details of this conversation. We can move on.

I want to go back to this. This happened repeatedly. When Mr. Schultz was confronted with the fact that only 392,000 of this "fake order" had been returned, this is what he said because he's here to advocate for the government and not just play it straight.

"A. As I said before, I don't know what other returns were swapped back. Could have been more returns they sent back."

He said it one, two, three, four, five, six times: We don't know; there could have been others.

Folks, this is a real business. MiMedx is a real

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business. CPM is a real business. Millions of dollars don't just magically get returned without paperwork. We talked about this. You need a return authorization. If there was a return authorization for any — for a penny more than the 392,000 that was already returned, you can guess that these very competent prosecutors, very competent prosecutors would have put those returns in front of you. They don't exist because it didn't happen. But Schultz doesn't want to admit that because he's not here to just play it straight.

Next, please.

This is what I'm talking about. There is a return authorization. There's an invoice, a purchase order that has to be backed out. You don't just return product with no paperwork. If it existed, Schultz would have been shown it.

Next, please.

So, quickly about Mr. Carlton, I have to move forward.

This was interesting. Mr. Carlton wasn't sure if he

committed a crime.

Next slide.

But he was sure he could be prosecuted. And that's what matters.

"Do you have an agreement with the government?

"I do not.

"Q. Has the government agreed or promised you would not be prosecuted?

Summation - Mr. Menchel

"A. I have not been promised that."

You should consider the fact that these men are under the thumb of the U. S. government in giving their testimony.

It's important. It matters.

Next, please.

Another man was basically trained to just say after multiple meetings the buzz words the government wanted to hear. How many times did we hear "hit number, hit number, hit the number, hit a number, hit number?" Normal conversation doesn't happen that way. Scripted, rehearsed conversation happens that way.

Next slide, please.

And When he goes off script, he realizes it, and he corrects. This was a question by Mr. Burck:

- "Q. Do you recall -- well, let me ask you this: You testified that the numbers, the revenue numbers, the guidance numbers you felt were too high and unrealistic, right?
- "A. No, I felt they were aggressive. I won't say unrealistic but very aggressive.
- "Q. So sitting here today, looking back on that period of 2015, you would say your testimony is -- let me make sure I get this straight; that it was aggressive but not realistic?

Realizing he is off script, he self-corrects.

"A. There were some quarters that seemed unrealistic."

He literally changed his testimony in about three

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seconds because it had been pointed out to him that what he said was true, and he needed to reverse because it doesn't fit the narrative the government wants you to think is going on here. These numbers were aggressive, yes, but they were not so unrealistically high that people needed to commit fraud to hit them.

Next, please.

We've already discussed this. I've shown you now a million documents -- not a million, that's an exaggeration -- but plenty of documents that Carlton is directly involved but he stuck to his story that the only way he knew about the \$200,000 was through Schultz. That's how I heard about it. That was the source.

And I asked him. I wanted to make sure I was a hundred percent clear on this.

"I want to make sure I understand your testimony. Is your testimony now that you learned about \$200,000 independent of Mr. Schultz or only from Mr. Schultz?

"A. From Mr. Schultz."

He just testified he was advocating for the \$200,000 to Mr. Petit. But he told you "I only heard about this and I was shocked from Mr. Schultz walking out of this meeting."

Next, please.

We've already shown you how he was involved. I'll just move forward here.

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Let's talk about the back yard meeting, the fence meeting. Another example -- one second -- another example of cherry-picking and only putting in the pieces that you like that fit your narrative.

On direct examination, this is what Mr. Carlton said -- I'm sorry. Before I get there, it's important to understand and put this fence meeting into context about who that man is, Mr. Petit, the man, frankly, I am honored to represent in this case.

These are the things that were said about him from the witnesses who actually came here to testify against him.

Mr. Andersen: Charismatic, family-like environment, fair, hard-charging, treated employees fairly, more involved than other CEOS, always wanted to move forward and make progress.

Those are wonderful attributes. That's what you want in a CEO.

Mr. Carlton: He was a workaholic, all in, hard-working gentlemen, held firm to his views, was open for feedback, he was good listener, he was accessible but he had strong convictions.

These are the men that were called in here to try to bury him, and even they had to admit the truth about his character. And this context is important to understand the fence meeting because Mr. Petit is a passionate man.

Let's talk about what they said on direct examination.

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Mr. Carlton said on direct examination that Mr. Petit said to him, "I know we're not supposed to be talking." In fact, you heard Mr. Hartman say that yesterday; that Mr. Petit said to him, "I know we're not supposed to be talking."

I want you to remember that.

He mentioned Mr. Carlton was going to meet with the prosecutors.

The \$200,000 was part of the consulting arrangement, and not for the order. A hundred percent true.

Working hard to get everyone back at the company.

Was looking forward to straightening things out with the government, Mr. Petit was.

And on direct examination he said he understood this conversation, I was supposed to say, it's the consultancy.

It's a five-minute meeting.

I want you notice what's not there. There was no testimony about pressure. He just said, "Look, the guy told me the story. I didn't think it was right. I understood he was telling me to say it was for the consultancy." He never uses the word "pressure" once. If you have any questions, ask his Honor to have this read back to you. You can have any part of this transcript -- I think his Honor is going to instruct you on this -- read back or provided in some manner. I urge you to do it if you don't think this is correct because it is.

Next.

Summation - Mr. Menchel

On cross-examination, the full story comes out. Not just the cherry-picked pieces that the government wanted to elicit. First of all, when I asked him, you may remember this: I said, "I don't understand, you're both not in the company. Nobody's been charged with a crime. Why can't you speak to each other?

He completely reverses and says, "Well, my counsel told my I shouldn't be having contact with Mr. Pete."

So the story changes from Mr. Petit said, "I know we shouldn't be talking" to Mr. Carlton saying, "Well, I was the one that thought we shouldn't be talking, and Mr. Petit only implied we shouldn't be talking."

I don't know how you imply that, but it's another example of what's going on in this case: Evidence by way of implication, supposition, assumption, understanding, belief. We don't convict people on that. We convict people on hard evidence.

This wasn't brought out on direct examination because it doesn't fit their theory that he was trying to just pressure him. He tells him to hang in there. Then he said something to him, Mr. Petit did, about standing your ground. And when he was asked in his own words what that meant, standing your ground, he said, "Don't let them pressure you into saying something you wouldn't otherwise say." And the testimony on this was Mr. Carlton understood Mr. Petit was telling him don't

Summation - Mr. Menchel

let the government when you go up there pressure you into saying something you wouldn't otherwise say. If this man was ever more pressured in his life, it was in this moment. He was afraid of exactly what happened, and all he was telling Mr. Carlton was, these guys have a lot of pressure and power. Don't let them pressure you. This is what Mr. Carlton said on cross-examination. I didn't put these words in his mouth. The word "pressure" is the word he used, Mr. Carlton, what he understood Mr. Petit was telling him not to fall subject to with the government.

And then he goes on. He pulled out a list of probably ten other things to show he was going to rigorously defend himself. And the \$200,000, the consultancy was in a list of probably ten other things he was saying. You didn't hear that on direct examination. It made it sound like this whole meeting was about, "Psst, listen, you go up there, tell them it's for that." This man was rigorously defending his position. Does that make him guilty of a crime?

You know it's not easy to stay silent for five years while people sling accusations against you. He made his position known. And Mr. Petit I brought out never asked him to lie, shade or minimize.

Next, please.

Then we have the redirect examination. This was a pretty explosive moment. They just put the words in his mouth

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though. Remember, on cross-examination, the word pressure was in reference to the government. On redirect in a leading fashion where the word pressure is being put into Mr. Carlton's mouth, he, of course, adopts it.

"By the way, is there someone in this courtroom who's pressured you not to tell the truth?

"Not to tell the truth to the government?

"Yes.

"Who was that?

"Pete.

"Is that Mr. Petit?

"A. Yes."

Folks, what do you expect him to say? He knows at any moment they can prosecute him if they're not happy with his testimony. But when he was given a chance in his own words to say what happened at that fence meeting, both on direct and cross, he never once said Mr. Petit pressured him. That's a word chosen by the prosecutors which he understands, just like Schultz, did I have to accept.

What else were we shown? You know this document is like a metaphor for this case. Just so you understand so this is clear, and I think it was brought out during the trial, the rest of this is redacted, meaning it's been taken out. What is this document? It's a press release.

(Continued on next page)

Summation - Mr. Menchel

MR. MENCHEL: (continuing) It shows the former chairman and CEO Pete Petit issued the following statement to fellow shareholders.

Folks, this is literally Mr. Petit's statement to the world. It's not some secret handwritten scrawl that he's feeding to Mr. Carlton about his position. He's telling it to the world.

Can you go to the right, please. Of course the government, just like everything else in this case, wants to cherrypick out the piece that they think fits their case.

Mr. Petit made the point the distributor who obtained the consulting agreement. Thank you.

So, also important to understand that that press release, which you didn't learn about until we did the recross, was in a stack of articles about 3 inches stick in a book. If Mr. Petit wanted to make sure that Mr. Carlton was going to know to say this, he was going to have to dig deep through a lot of material just to find that one sentence. That's absurd.

Let's talk about Stability. Next slide. You know this man, Mr. Martin, testified under a non-prosecution agreement. What that basically means is he's getting a free pass. Unlike Carlton and unlike Brooks, he knows he is getting a free pass. All he has to do is play ball. If he cooperates and tells the truth as they decide it to be -- he admitted this -- they get to decide if he's truthful. And if they think

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he is, they won't prosecute him. If they think he isn't, they will.

That's not just for what happened in this case. It was to get him off the hook for a completely unrelated fraud at a company called Osiris. Totally rehearsed. Did not need, could not sell, couldn't pay, didn't really want. Another example of people who have been primed to just throw these buzz words into their testimony. Next slide, please.

You didn't learn about this on direct, but on cross-examination we showed you the kind of man they are asking you to rely upon to convict Mr. Petit. The only real evidence about Stability is Brian Martin. That's the only evidence against Mr. Petit, is that man's word. That man's word is worth zero. He is a pathological liar. This document shows it.

At the same time he was committing fraud with Osiris, he was defrauding them. You got to give him credit. He's working all the angles. And when he is asked who is Dover, Dover is some old Stryker reps but my wife is helping them.

Total lie. And he wouldn't admit on direct, on cross-examination, that he was desperate to replace the Osiris product. You know why he wouldn't admit that? Because that doesn't buy into the government's theory that he really needed the product that Mr. Petit was asking him to buy. But you learned during the stipulation that was read yesterday, that at

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earlier meetings that's exactly what he told the prosecutors, and I'll leave it to you to decide what is the truth, what he told them early on or what he said two days ago in court. I think it's obvious that what he said early on is the truth.

Next, please.

This is real time documents showing that Stability was more than interested in buying this product. Next slide, please.

To Tom Johnston, you heard he is the number two guy there. It's time to get to work selling product. This is September 29 when they are making this order. At your earliest convenience, I need to obtain market collateral and get the processes in place for our sales staff.

Is that someone that's not interested in buying product? Really. Either they're lying, which, with Mr. Martin is possible, or this is really the truth. Either way, from MiMedx's point of view, they were clearly expressing a desire to buy this product and move. Next slide, please.

Remember the whole 4 millimeters, didn't want it, couldn't sell it. He is talking here about how he's going to price it. You don't waste your time, waste a product, if you don't want it and all you are going to do it is return it.

I submit to you, you should trust these documents and not a word that comes from Mr. Martin's mouth.

They made a big deal about the fact that Mr. Martin

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had very little cash or even a negative cash balance and therefore couldn't have paid for the product in time. You also learned in this case a couple of things. One, there were tremendously sales, okay. 2013, 20.7 million, and by 2015, the very year in which he's asked to make this \$2 million purchase, he had projected to MiMedx they were going to get \$27 million. Let me ask you, is it crazy that Mr. Petit would say, if you want to be a distributor let's start with 2? Why is that crazy? That's less than one-tenth of what this man projected he would do in a year. He is asking him to buy it for the quarter. Next slide.

He's showed how much money they were making in sales every month in 2015. Almost close to 2 million in some cases and that's just a month. Mr. Petit is asking him to buy product for a quarter, which is three months. Mr. Petit is asking him to buy one-third approximately of what he can sell in three months. This was not an outrageous number. It was not shocking in any way.

So what did they do. They spun another narrative with you which is totally false. The prosecutors and Mr. Martin wanted you to believe that Stability Biologics had a year's worth of product from Ovation, and therefore there was no way they were going to be able to sell it for at least a year. That was the implication they left you with. Now, before we even get to the hard proof, if you have a year to go to sell

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the product you have, why would you be entering into a distribution agreement with another company? Makes no sense. Why not say, I'll see you guys in a year, I've got a year's worth of product to sell first. On its face it's nonsensical, but there was hard proof to the contrary. Next slide, please.

He was specifically asked by people at MiMedx what about all this inventory that you have with Osiris? Our understanding is that all of it, all of our existing inventory can be returned. We have returned both Ovation and Grafix in March, April, July, August and October without any questions from Osiris.

When I asked about that he goes, yeah, but I think we might have had a problem going forward. Do you believe that?

More importantly, do you believe that was the impression he led Mr. Petit or anybody else at MiMedx to believe? This is the man that told you he told Mr. Petit we can't sell this product. What are you going to believe, Brian Martin or the document he actually wrote at the time when he had a motive to be truthful?

I submit to you there is not one thing Brian Martin said in this case about what he said Mr. Petit told him that you can trust. His Honor will instruct you that reasonable doubt is probably the most important instruction in this case. Requires you to think about the type of doubt you would have in the most important decisions of your own personal life. I'm paraphrasing, but that's roughly what he is going to say.

falsehood.

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I ask you: Would you trust Brian Martin in the most
important of your own personal affairs beyond any doubt? Would
you? If the answer to that is no, Mr. Petit is entitled to no
less. Next, please.
This one's another example of the government just out
of whole cloth bringing in the auditors.
Based on your conversation and the timing, what relationship
was there between the request?
Again, the magic phrase: It was my understanding, because Pete
Petit never said this, so he is going to talk about what is in
his own head and tell you to believe that what is in his head
is what Mr. Petit said.
It was my understanding that Pete Petit was requesting
to have a signed distribution agreement to validate the
purchases at the end of the third quarter.
When you say to validate, to whom did you understand
he needed to validate?
I believe he needed to validate it to the auditors at
MiMedx.
This is just spoonfed nonsense. Because the truth
is next slide. When Mr. Urbizo, the auditor, we
specifically asked him this question after Mr. Martin
testified. Because we wanted to show you that was a complete

"Q. There's no requirement that there be a written

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distribution agreement in order for MiMedx to sell product to one of it customers, correct? A written distribution agreement.

- "A. To sell something to their customer?
- "Q. Correct.
- 6 "A. Yes, that's true.
- 7 | "Q. One is not required, correct?
- 8 "A. A business can sell anything if they get a purchase order.
  - However they want to sell it, a business can sell something."

There's no desperate need for Mr. Petit to get a signed distribution agreement. That's just fantasy that's been created in this case. Maybe he wanted to get it signed because, I don't know, it had been pending for three months and he thought it was time to wrap it up. It's a contract.

Mr. Martin told you that. Is it unreasonable for the CEO to say, hey, time to get this thing signed? Next.

In fact, when he was asked about this, he admitted that Mr. Petit never mentioned the auditors in his discussions, never mentioned accounting, never raised any of those issues. That's just inside the fantasy of Brian Martin who has every incentive in this case to sell you that Mr. Petit was trying to commit some kind of a fraud because he asked him to sign a distribution agreement, and, by the way, to pay him for some product that he bought. Next.

And then again, just like the question about pressure,

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a leading question is put by the prosecutors on redirect that was never mentioned on direct or cross-examination.

Did you view that essentially as a sham document?

Yes, I did. Yes, I believed the document was a sham.

I'll leave it to you to decide what real incentive did the man have, except what the prosecutors wanted him to say.

The right of return. First of all, let me talk about this for a minute. This is very, very important. There is nothing illegal or improper in business about giving a customer a right of return or right of exchange. Nothing. The only question is, how does that count for revenue recognition. We are going to talk about what that means for Mr. Petit. But this is not an inherently sinister thing to do. Okay.

And this was the letter which they claim, by the way, was secret because it was FedExed. I'm going to talk about that in a second. Mr. Petit gives this man a letter with some contingencies built in, and one of them is if our discussion does not come to a conclusion within a reasonable period of time, we'll commit to exchange and take back.

They were very far down the road to acquisition. So Mr. Petit, was very confident that this with a basically giving away ice to Eskimos. Because it wasn't going to happen. If you go to the next slide, please.

Mr. Andersen talked about you can make a reasonable estimate of return in deciding whether you can book revenue.

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GAAP allows for a company to recognize revenue even when there is a right of return under certain circumstances, correct?

Under certain circumstances, that's true.

Next. This was the document that Mr. Hartman actually said to you yesterday was Fedexed because Mr. Petit didn't want anybody in the world to know about it. Just one problem. If that was true, he had his secretary draft it, and she saved three different copies of it on MiMedx's computer system, and then she scanned a copy to herself. He's pretty lousy at hiding things if that's what he wanted to do. You would have thought he would have drafted it himself or told the secretary don't do the normal thing of saving documents and scanning them and saving them in the system. Just send it out. Next.

Not only does she save the hard copies, but the other thing that's also FedExed that the government ignored is the distribution agreement.

I'm going to submit to you there is a very much more reasonable explanation for why he FedExed documents. These are contractual documents. He you want a handwritten signature, you want the original, not an e-mail. It's no mystery here. This is another example of the government finding something nefarious, looking through a dirty window, and saying because he Fedexed it, it must have been dirty. Next, please.

Your Honor, this is the perfect time to break.

THE COURT: All right. So ladies and gentlemen, I

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have to give another speech at George Washington University by
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      Zoom between 1 and 2., so we will give you an hour and 15
 2
 3
     minutes for lunch, but we will resume promptly at 2 o'clock.
 4
      So we'll see you then.
 5
               (Jury excused)
6
               THE COURT: Counsel, you have 35 minutes and
 7
      20 seconds left.
8
               MR. MENCHEL: Thank you.
9
               THE COURT: How long is counsel for Mr. Taylor going
10
      to be?
11
               MR. BURCK: Your Honor, I'm hoping to be under an
12
      hour, but it will probably be, I would say we should safely say
13
      an hour.
14
               THE COURT: Okay. So, I think we'll probably have the
      government's rebuttal on Monday then. Looks like the way we'll
15
      wind up. Okay. Very good. We'll see you at 2 o'clock.
16
17
               (Recess)
18
               (In open court; jury not present)
19
               THE COURT: The jury is on its way up and we'll
20
      recommence as soon as they're here.
               MR. MENCHEL: Your Honor, if we do finish, if I
21
22
      shorten this, do you think we can get the whole thing done
23
      today?
24
               THE COURT: No.
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MR. MENCHEL: Okay. I won't, I'll take my time.

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KBD3PET3 Summation - Mr. Menchel THE COURT: Let me say this. If the government had a strong interest in that, I would consider it. But my own feeling is that the jury can only absorb so much on a given day. MR. IMPERATORE: Your Honor, I can certainly begin it today. I mean, I think I will need the full 45 minutes, but I can certainly begin it. THE COURT: All right. Well, let's see how it goes then. And here is the revised charge, the only change was the one we discussed. MR. IMPERATORE: One issue we wanted to raise is, we think it's appropriate for the Court to give an instruction on redactions. Defense, there was a document that was admitted into evidence, and was shown in summation, and defense made a number of insinuations about the redactions. THE COURT: I was a little surprised at that. I was also surprised you didn't object right then be there. MR. IMPERATORE: Well, we're --THE COURT: I'm not saying you were required to. something along the lines of documents are often redacted,

THE COURT: I'm not saying you were required to. So, something along the lines of documents are often redacted, meaning parts of them are eliminated before you see them, because of rules of evidence that come into play. It has nothing to do with anything else. Something along those lines.

MR. HARTMAN: I think generally the instruction is

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you're not to speculate as to what's behind the redactions.
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               THE COURT: I never give that instruction, because I
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      always thought that's an invitation to speculation.
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               MR. HARTMAN: I think you're right.
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               MR. MENCHEL: I thought when the document was
      received, you did give an instruction on this. I'm almost
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     positive.
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               THE COURT: Well, I think it is appropriate to say a
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     brief word on that.
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               MR. MENCHEL: You are going to do that now?
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               THE COURT: Now. Yes.
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               MR. MENCHEL: Okay.
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               MR. PACKARD: May I approach to speak with the AUSAs
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      for one moment?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. IMPERATORE: The defense just alerted us to an
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      argument they may want to make through the closing of
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     Mr. Taylor's counsel. It relates to an exhibit, Defense
     Exhibit 636.
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               THE DEPUTY CLERK: Jury entering the courtroom.
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               THE COURT: To be continued.
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               (Jury present)
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               THE COURT: So, ladies and gentlemen, I just wanted to
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     mention, and this is not a matter of great moment but just so
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      you are aware of it, there was a reference in the summation
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this morning to a redacted document, meaning a document where certain portions of it had been removed and you only get to see the rest of it.

That's done because of the rules of evidence. It has nothing to do with any of the parties' strategy or anything like that. That is totally a function of the rules of evidence applied by me. These rules, which you've fortunately been spared, are why people keep saying "objection" during the course of the trial. They're very important rules, and they come down to us, frankly, from early English time.

But that's the reason for redactions, nothing to do with strategy or anything else. Counsel.

MR. MENCHEL: Thank you, your Honor.

May it please the Court.

THE COURT: Please.

MR. MENCHEL: If we can start again, Ray, with SLR. I'm going to move now and discuss with you SLR. Next slide, please.

So what do we know about SLR? SLR, as you learned in this case, was a trusted distributor that was already in existence, but when Jerry Morrison decided to join with his wife, the whole purpose of this was to take over from CPM, the company that you heard they had so much trouble with in what was in fact the biggest market for MiMedx, Texas. It made perfect sense from MiMedx's point of view to do all that it

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could to support Jerry Morrison.

This is another example of what I'm talking about, how a sinister gloss is being put on things like giving an employee who is leaving to start a business that you'll be in partnership with a severance package is somehow sinister or wrong. There is no evidence that that's true. Simply none. It made perfect sense for Mr. Petit to want to support Jerry Morrison, because he was a good employee of the company, who was transparent, who was honest, who knew this market. And so, for that reason, okay, and Mr. Petit decided he was going to do all he could to help him. You saw documents to that effect, and he won't let Jerry fail, as if that's something nefarious or wrong.

It was in the interest of MiMedx to find a distributor that they could trust, that they could work with, who was not going to cause all the headaches that CPM had caused. Nothing nefarious or wrong about that.

OrthoFlo, you heard about, was an exciting new product, and in particular it was believed it was going to be a huge hit and big opportunity for MiMedx in Texas. Next slide, please.

So Mr. Petit made a business bet on Mr. Morrison.

Something that businessmen do all the time. They weigh the risk versus the opportunity and they make a decision. And in this case, he explained right to the audit committee in

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response to the allegations from Mr. Andersen about SLR, why he had made that business judgment.

First, it's important to understand that CPM had generated revenues in the \$7 million number a year for MiMedx. As I said, this was their biggest distributor. These are all the things he wrote, in having SLR become our distributor, assuming he would resign, as we thought through his qualifications we came to the conclusion this would be a very logical solution. He goes on to say, as far as we could tell, CPM carried an average inventory of about \$4 million. That's very important. Because a lot of the points the government is making is that the order that Mr. Morrison had was obscenely high. Well, he is slotting in to take over the business of CPM. Right here you're learning that CPM at any given time was carrying about \$4 million in inventory. The order was roughly the same amount as what it was CPM had on hand when they were the distributor for MiMedx.

Something else that was covered briefly but that's important for you to understand in the context of Mr. Petit's way of thinking. You learned a little bit about something called reserves. And this was asked of Mr. Urbizo:

- "Q. What are reserves in a nutshell?
- "A. Reserves are basically estimates made by management for the accounting function to account for events where you don't know exactly how it's going to play out."

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There is no question at all that SLR was a risk. But it was a risk that Mr. Petit, with all of his years of business experience, felt was an appropriate risk to take.

I submit to you one of the things that would give a man like Mr. Petit comfort was the fact that they had reserves. Money that had been set aside in case things didn't go well. You saw evidence of that. And how, over time, MiMedx's reserves would go up to cover any additional risks that they were taking. This is good business sense.

Again, the issue in this case is whether or not, in Mr. Petit's mind, taking a bet on Jerry Morrison was somehow criminal or done for fraud. And one of the things you should consider is that the company, MiMedx, was well reserved at exactly the moment in time SLR was coming into existence.

I'm going to talk a little bit about the freezers.

This is another example of something being put into a nefarious spin as though it's somehow wrong for the manufacturer of a product to assist one of its distributors in having -- I'm sorry, was there an objection?

THE COURT: No. I was just coughing, I'm sorry.

MR. MENCHEL: No problem.

As if there is something wrong with assisting a distributor in setting up the storage facilities that they're going to need in order to carry a product.

Again, what you know about life, what you know about

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business, it is common, okay, for manufacturers of goods to assist the sellers of those products in setting up facilities that enable them to sell the product that they sell. Nothing nefarious or wrong about that at all. And the way you know that is these freezers were not hidden from accounting. You were aware that some part of his order was not being shipped, but rather was going to be stored in freezers at a different location, correct? Yes, I was aware that there was a buy and hold circumstance.

That's what buy and hold means. I am buying it but it's being held by somebody else on my behalf. Normal business behavior. Something that was not hidden from Mr. Andersen or accounting at all. Nor was the consulting arrangement that had been set up hidden from accounting. We already went over these consulting agreements. This was clearly a way to develop a relationship with a distributor, and to help them out and there is absolutely nothing wrong with that.

Mr. Andersen actually saw the money that was leaving MiMedx going out the door to Mr. Morrison's checks. It was logged in the company's financials. Nothing was hidden, nothing nefarious.

Here is something else that's important for you to understand. It was the suggestion in this case that somehow SLR was on life support. That without these small payments of consulting fees, they would not have survived. Well, this is a

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record of the amount of money that they were holding at any given time, and I want to focus in on December of 2015.

Because this is the moment in time when he gets that loan that you heard about, that Torpin loan. He takes that working capital and he uses it to pay off the product that he owed MiMedx. What's wrong with that? Companies take out loans all time to fund their capital. Mr. Martin testified that they had a capital loan that they were using to develop part of their business. There is absolutely nothing wrong with having a loan in order to finance your business.

What's important is, that money went in and out. In December of 2015, went to Mr. Morrison, got paid, as part of the money that they owed to MiMedx. And look what happens, his numbers continue to rise. This 721,000 and this 918,000, that's not from the loan. The loan was used to go in and go out. That's money he's making on the sale of the products.

I submit to you that Mr. Petit was right. He was shown to be right in taking a chance on Mr. Morrison. Because you can tell by this chart, his business was taking off. It was working.

Let's talk about the loan. It is not a crime to assist somebody in setting up their business, especially when you think that the success of his business is going to benefit you. We've gone over this already. SLR was stepping into the shoes of CPM, their largest distributor. Mr. Petit using his

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business judgment, thought this is a guy I don't want to fail, because if he succeeds, we succeed. Nothing dirty or nefarious about that.

And it was suggested in some of the questions that the government asked that the fund, the generations skipping trust, had been set up for the purpose of funding Mr. Morrison's loan. That's just not true. This trust, if you look on the bottom, was set up years before there was any loan from Mr. Petit's children to Mr. Morrison, in September of 2012. I don't think there's been any real testimony on this, just some documents, but so you understand, this is not Mr. Petit's money. When you set up a trust like this, and you give money to your children, it's their money. Not his. But there's been some suggestion about how children were pressured. You've heard zero evidence of that in this case. There is not even a single document that supports that in this case.

These are adults; they're not kids. There is no question Mr. Petit put them together, absolutely. We've never run from that. He's never pretended that wasn't true. The issue, and we'll talk about it in a minute, is whether he thought he had to disclose that in any way to the auditors at MiMedx. We're going to talk about that. Next, please.

This was not some sham agreement. This was actually an arm's length negotiation between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Morrison. Did Mr. Petit play a role in it? Absolutely, he

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played a role in it. He helped set it up.

But if you look at the rest of the e-mail that was quoted yesterday by Mr. Hartman, he says, Mr. Campbell does, in general, I'm not a huge fan of loaning money. I think that's what banks are for. He goes on to say — this part wasn't read yesterday — might need a hefty equity penalty if note is not paid in full by due date. This is something he was clearly considering. Not being pressured. Considering to do. You have heard no evidence that this went south in any way or this went bad. There is no evidence one way or the other on that point.

This is the important point. The government wants you to assume that Mr. Petit, who is not an accountant, he's a businessman, but he's not an accountant, should understand that each one of these things he has to affirmatively disclose, somehow he should magically know that all these things are required to be disclosed.

You remember Mr. Andersen was asked this question.

"As it relates to any loan from any party or bank or otherwise,
you never told Mr. Petit that he had a duty to disclose that to
accounting if he ever learned of how a customer was financing
its payments, right?

"Answer. No, I never said that to Mr. Petit."

For all you know, all these distributors have some form of financing or loan arrangements. No evidence in the

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record that's somehow something that the company was aware had to be disclosed to the auditors. What's important is are they paying their bills. And whether the loan came from Citibank or it came from a private loaner like Mr. Petit's children, you know banks aren't the end-all-be-all of how people get loans. They are a relatively low risk institution. You might have heard of hedge funds, private equity funds, these people are willing to take risks where banks aren't. That same thing with people like Mr. Petit's children.

When accounting asked the questions, they got answers.

"You never asked a question to Mr. Petit that he refused to
answer for you with respect to Stability's due diligence and
acquisition?

"That's correct I never asked a question of Mr. Petit that he refused to answer."

This is important. It goes to his good faith. There is no evidence in this case of evasiveness. They tried to suggest that when he sent this letter and distribution agreement, that was hidden from the auditors because you wouldn't find it on the computer's server system. Not true. We already showed you Pam Martin scanned this thing, made drafts, it was kept in the ordinary course of business at MiMedx. This is important to Mr. Petit's good faith.

They have to prove to you -- we don't have to defend against it -- they have to prove to you that this man did

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something with the intent to commit fraud. Just no evidence of that in this case.

Let's talk a little bit about the accounting. Before we get there. Accounting is a complicated thing. Mr. Hartman tried to suggest to you yesterday you don't need to be an accountant to understand these things. One of the examples he gave you was, why would you ship product to somebody if you know you are going to get it back. It costs money and time and effort to ship product. And he used CPM as an example.

But CPM is the perfect example of why you would ship product to somebody. Because as it turned out, of the \$2.1 million order, only \$392,000 worth of product was returned. Again, use your common sense and life experience. When you ship out product, you may expect a certain amount will be returned. You've heard about that, that should be accounted for. But whenever you're shipping out something, there is always a risk something could be returned. You make a business judgment about whether or not that makes sense to do it, and that's what he did. There is nothing inherently wrong with that, there is nothing inherently wrong with extending payment terms. The only issue in this case is do those things affect the treatment of revenue recognition, and would Mr. Petit, a non-accountant, know that. There has been no evidence that he would. Next slide, please.

Accounting is complicated. Mr. Andersen admitted as

1 much.

- "Q. You also testified yesterday that on occasion when an accounting matter would cross your desk, before opining on that matter, you would need to conduct some additional research on that matter, right?
- "A. That's often the case, yes.
  - "Q. Talk to experts about the matter, right?
  - "A. On complicated things, yes.
  - "Q. Because accounting is complicated, right?
- "A. Accounting can be complicated, yes."

It's reasonable to infer that Mr. Petit left the accounting to the accountants. He is the CEO of the company. He knows a lot of things. But if you know anything about a CEO, they're like the general. Their knowledge is very wide, but not necessarily very deep. That's why you have lawyers and accountants and other people who are good in their fields to assist you in the business. Next, please.

This is something that again we talked about the blue backpack and the red backpack. It was understood -- wrongly, as it turned out -- that when you exchange products, it was revenue neutral. This is an e-mail from Mr. Schultz. Okay. And he was asked about it.

"Q. I want to make sure I got an answer to this piece of the question. Those exchanges were always for equal amount, the same amount of money out and the same amount coming back,

- 1 | right?
- 2 "A. Yes.
- 3 "Q. Revenue neutral.
- 4 | "Q. The question, sir, was revenue neutral, right?
- 5 | "A. Yes."

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This was a commonly held belief at MiMedx. And it turned out that in certain circumstances it's right, and in certain circumstances it's wrong. And that's why you have people who specialize in these fields, to advise you.

It's also a profession of opinion and judgment. This is not like just adding up numbers from one column to the next. That's not what accrual accounting is. It's more complicated than that.

Mr. Andersen was asked, "Deciding what's reasonable is a question of judgment, correct?

- "A. Yes.
- 17 | "Q. It is a question of discretion, correct?
- "A. In the GAAP criteria, it requires generally speaking a

  history of returns experience. It has to be contemplated and

  then you apply experience on top of that.
  - "Q. And it's up to the accounting professionals to apply their judgment to reach that answer, correct?
- 23 | "A. That's correct."

You learned in this case that even accountants, people who are CPAs, can look at the same set of facts and come to

- different conclusions about whether or not something should or should not count as revenue. Mr. Andersen testified:
  - "Q. And you told them facts that made you believe that a sale of product to Stability Biologics did not meet GAAP revenue recognition criteria?
  - "A. That was part of the discussion.
  - "Q. They didn't challenge your account of the underlying facts, did they?
  - "A. I'm not sure that they challenged -- they didn't say the facts that I had were wrong with those conversations.
  - "Q. No, they just disagreed with you about whether those facts prevented MiMedx from recognizing the revenue from those sales?
  - "A. I think that, yeah, they definitely disagreed on how to recognize revenue."

If accountants, people who are trained to do this, can have disagreements about whether or not a transaction should or should not be recognized as revenue, you ought to question how Mr. Petit, experienced as he is but not an accountant, should know all these things. This is not as simple as the government wants you to believe. It's complicated, and open to opinion and judgment and discretion.

You heard evidence in this case, in fact, that the two top accountants at MiMedx, Mr. Senken the CFO, and Mr. Andersen who was the controller, disagreed.

"Q. When you met with them after sending the e-mail, what, if

anything, did Mr. Senken say to you?"

This was on direct examination, by the way.

"A. He said that, a number of things. This was normal course of business, this is what they'd always done, and that I didn't understand all the facts and circumstances, that the accounting was correct. He told me that in the course of those meetings that my concerns had been shared with the external auditors, with the audit committee and with the external counsel, and that none of them agreed with me, and that my conclusions were wrong."

Folks, what's important here is that it really doesn't matter who is right or wrong for the purposes of this trial.

This just gives you insight that this is not as cut and dried and easy to understand as the folks at that table want you to believe. It's not.

"Q. Mr. Senken also told you that everyone he discussed it with disagreed with the concerns you raised in this e-mail, correct?

"A. That's correct."

It doesn't mean that Mr. Andersen is right or wrong.

It just shows you this is a subjective, opinion-oriented type of profession when you are dealing with accrual accounting.

I want to talk about the law and how it relates to the government's burden. The government has to prove beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt that Mr. Petit acted

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not only unlawfully, but knowingly, willfully, and with a specific intent to defraud. That he made materially false and materially misleading statements.

And I submit to you that there is very -- there is no evidence in this case that Mr. Petit acted knowingly, willfully, or at all with any specific intent to defraud.

Conspiracy, similar concept. Has to prove that he intentionally joined and participated in such a conspiracy. Next, please.

What do these words mean? Knowingly means to act consciously and voluntarily, rather than by mistake or accident or mere inadvertence.

Intentionally and willfully mean to act deliberately and with a bad purpose, rather than innocently. Next slide, please. We can skip over that one. Next slide, please. I'm sorry. Go back. Next slide.

This is important. It went quickly, but it's important for you to understand that MiMedx did publicly disclose when things weren't always going their way in their filings. Again, it speaks to Mr. Petit's good faith. One of the things you learned from Mr. Docter, who was one of the investors who testified, was that, in fact, the DSOs were going up in this case. The DSOs are the number of days outstanding before someone pays you. And Mr. Docter, using his experience, explained why that could happen. You'd have to know who their

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customers are, and if there is a different mix of customers from one period to the other, because some customer take longer to collect from. Some companies don't even bill until 45 days after you recognize revenue, so all those things figure in.

The very things we're dealing with in this case, extension of payment terms, when people pay, all of the things that the government says are so set in stone, Joseph Docter understood doesn't work that way in the real world. He understand that the days outstanding numbers could be going up, which the company fully disclosed, and yet there could be legitimate reasons for why that happens.

They publicly disclosed this on a phone conversation, on a conference call you heard yesterday. Mr. Senken -- you heard this played live. He's asked about the DSOs. He says, "As Bill mentioned, and I don't like to bring this out in case any customer is listening," let me stop you there. What he's saying is in case any of the distributors or people that buy our product are listening, "but we target around 75 days." In other words, what he's saying is, yes, we have payment terms of 30 days, we have payment terms of 60 days. But we realize that in the real world, and he's disclosing this to the investing public, our internal target is 75.

This speaks to the whole issue of flexibility that we have been talking about throughout this trial. And he says,
"We were doing better than that. It's not that we offer

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extended terms, we don't. We haven't changed our terms, whether that be a distributor or otherwise." But then he goes on to say, "Even though our terms say we don't care if you don't get reimbursed, you still owe it to us." Let me stop you there. What he's saying is even though you bought the product from us, it's not our problem whether you get paid for yours, you owe us. He goes on to say, "Practically speaking, the payments are a reflection of how quickly they get reimbursed. And that's a big part of what's happening." What he's saying is, yes, we have payment terms, but we know, just like with Brian Martin and with Jerry Morrison, we're not really going to get paid until they get paid, and that's a big part why our DSOs are going up, and we're okay with that.

His Honor told you at the beginning of the case one of the disputed elements is whether or not Mr. Petit and Mr. Taylor acted with fraudulent intent. Let's discuss that. He's also going to give you an instruction on what good faith and lack of intent mean.

First of all, Mr. Petit's good faith is a complete defense to both of the charges here. If the defendant you are considering believed in good faith it acted properly, even if he was mistaken in that belief, and even if others were injured by his conduct, there would be no crime.

Going on, while each of the defendants assert a good faith defense to both charges, keep in mind the defendant has

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no burden to establish his good faith since he is presumed innocent. Rather, as to each charge, the burden is always on the government to prove guilty knowledge, criminal intent, and lack of good faith on the part of the defendant, beyond a reasonable doubt.

It is a very high burden those folks have. When you think about all evidence you've heard in this case, when you put away the bribe nonsense, which is just not true, what evidence is there that Mr. Petit acted with a guilty conscious? Zero. Next, please.

In fact, the evidence provings the opposite. That he was acting in good faith. Even though we have no burden, that's what the evidence showed. The \$200,000 payment that they made so much about in this case was disclosed to Lexi Haden, was disclosed to Mike Senken. Nothing was hidden, nothing was in a bag, nothing was in a shell company. It's right there in black and white for everybody who is important in that company to see. Next.

The Torpin loan as well. They made a big deal. This was something that Mr. Petit was struggling somehow to keep secret. He set up the meeting between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Morrison in his own conference room. This is, again, where life experience and common sense comes into play and why you folks are in this trial. If you want to keep a loan secret from your chief financial officer or your controller, do you

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bring the two principals of that loan into your conference room where you work? That makes no sense. You only do that if you don't think there is anything wrong with doing it. And you're not afraid if Mike Senken down the hall walks into the conference room and says, hey, Pete, what's going on here. Certainly could have happened. Mark Andersen could have walked in, too.

You have to step back and think about what you know about life in this process, and when you do, things that they tried to make so nefarious, like the fact that Mr. Petit went out of his way to assist somebody he had been a mentor to, somebody that he trusted, believed in, and more importantly, believed would ultimately benefit MiMedx, there is nothing wrong with putting together two parties for one to help the other that might be mutually beneficial to each.

(Continued on next page)

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1 MR. MENCHEL: (Continued) Next, please. Stability negotiations that we heard so much about, 2 3 this purchase of the company which they suggested was somehow 4 nefarious. Again, in full view of the general counsel that 5 they were trying to be acquired. 6 MR. IMPERATORE: Objection. 7 MR. MENCHEL: Actually, your Honor, let me withdraw 8 that and let me rephrase. 9 I misspoke. Not acquired, there was a distribution 10 agreement being entered into between these two parties. This was, I thought, one of the most --11 12 THE COURT: We'll take this up after you are finished 13 You have seven minutes left. 14 MR. MENCHEL: I'm almost done. 15 THE COURT: OK. MR. MENCHEL: This is I think one of the most 16 17 important pieces of evidence that came out in this trial from 18 Mr. Martin. When Mr. Martin was telling Mr. Petit about the Osiris situation and how that relationship was set up Mr. Petit 19 20 referred to that as a crazy fraudulent scheme. He expressed 21 anger. He said someone was going to go to jail for this. And 22 you may remember I also asked Mr. Martin at the time: 23 "Q. Did Mr. Petit say this was going to be set up and was 24 going to be bad for Osiris?"

He didn't remember saying that, but we brought out in

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stipulations yesterday and in fact, he hadn't even really told the prosecutors that Mr. Petit also said, "What happened was going to be bad for Osiris."

Folks, if you're thinking about committing a fraud, why are you expressing all of these things to Mr. Martin? That makes no sense.

Never at one point does he say, "Oh, this Dover thing is interesting. Can we work with you guys to commit the same scheme?" Never once does he say that. He's expressing real outrage apparently about what he heard and what he believed was going to happen to these men. If Mr. Petit was doing the same thing, he'd be quite a fool to be saying that in one hand and doing the same thing in the other.

Next, please.

Mr. Andersen himself on direct examination first brought out that he did not believe that this was a question of integrity. He said that to you.

"This was not a question of integrity, right?

"A. That I said that to him, I didn't think this was a question of integrity.

- Q. Rather, he thought this was a difference of opinion on accounting matters, correct?
- "A. Yes."

This is not about fraud. This could be about legitimate disagreements and how to apply these rules.

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Summation - Mr. Menchel

Next, please. May I have the charge?

I just want to end on this note. You've heard a lot of in evidence this case, and I think there's a lot of reasonable doubt about what really happened here.

Remember, we don't have the burden to prove anything. The burden stays on the government at all times to prove their case beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt. His Honor is going to be instructing you in detail probably on Monday about what that means. Let me just end on this point.

When you were first chosen as jurors in this case, we were in that jury room, and Judge Rakoff was presiding over the jury selection process, and I listened very carefully to what he said to all of you, and I actually wrote it down at the time because I thought it was a very succinct way about what it is to be a juror. I tried to capture it as best I could. I don't know if this is word for word, but it's close.

He said, In the United States, we give jurors a public responsibility that no other country comes close to. He said, in most country criminal cases are decided by judges, but under our Constitution, the determination of justice of where the truth lies of whether the government has met its burden on things that are far too important to be determined by anyone other than ordinary citizens like yourself, who he said, come together reason together to arrive at a just verdict.

And I submit to you, that when you really examine the

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reliable evidence in this case -- and by that I mean the documentary evidence created at the time, versus witnesses who've been pressured to say something that is now completely at odds with that. When you look at what they said during cross-examination and how they said it during cross-examination versus direct examination, when you look at the complete lack of evidence that Mr. Petit formed any intent to commit any fraud, then I believe you will come to the only verdict consistent with the evidence, the law and justice, and that is to find Mr. Petit not guilty of both of these charges.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. We will take a very short sidebar on the objection that was raised.

(At the sidebar)

THE COURT: I knew I should have copyrighted my remarks to the jury.

MR. BURCK: Yes. I just found out from my colleague what the issue was. I wasn't aware what he was talking about. I'm taking that out of the summation, so it's not an issue.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. HARTMAN: That's a different issue.

THE COURT: I'm glad to hear that.

And now there was an objection.

MR. HARTMAN: So the issue was to the slide that references all the statements that Ms. Haden is on. You know,

Summation - Mr. Menchel

I understand that the argument was this was being done out in the open, but that had been teed up already. I don't know what relevance Ms. Haden's involvement would have other than this reliance argument that's been sort of gestured to throughout the trial.

I think our request at this point, Judge, is, again, the sort of request -- the instruction that the Court gave in the *Stoker* case, an instruction to the jury that says, you know, there was an argument made about what was told to counsel. You shouldn't --

THE COURT: I'll give them a short instruction to that effect right now and then we will pick up.

(In open court)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, one other small matter. There have been some documents in this case of communications with the woman, who was the general counsel of MiMedx.

You should understand, there is no defense in this case of so-called reliance on counsel. There is no suggestion that she was opining on the legality or illegality of anything. Those emails came in because they were relevant for other issues in this case, and you can consider them for all the issues that are relevant in this case, but there is no defense here of reliance on counsel, and you should not even speculate about that.

Summation - Mr. Burck

OK. We will continue with Mr. Taylor.

MR. BURCK: Thank you, your Honor.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. I want to thank you on behalf of Mr. Taylor for the attention you've paid to this case over the last several weeks, and I know the last two days have been very long ones.

You have a lot to absorb. I will try my best not to rehash anything you've already heard other than where I really need to because I know you get the case after being here for so long and having heard from the government and Mr. Menchel, so I'm going to do my best to be try and be very, very specific with you.

One area I do want to repeat, and it is something we really do agree with the government about: Is that common sense is the touchstone for this case. Common sense. Not accounting sense. Not government sense. Not lawyer sense. Your common sense. That's the touchstone. That's what matters. What you believe happened here based on your judgment, based on your own life experience, based on what you think the facts show. That is what you will need to apply common sense to determine what Bill Taylor intended in this case.

The government uses a lot of words like bribery and sham and shady and cheating and greed, rhetoric, rhetoric.

Judge Rakoff is going to instruct you on Monday, and one of the

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instructions he is going to give you is about rhetoric. You are to perform your duty of finding the facts without bias or prejudice as to any party. You are to perform your final duty in an attitude of complete fairness and impartiality. You are not to be swayed by rhetoric or emotional appeals.

When you use your common sense and you don't listen or rely on rhetoric, you will find that the evidence reaches only one conclusion here, which is that Bill Taylor did not commit any of the crimes that he's been accused of.

So what is Bill Taylor doing here? Why is he here?
Well, let's take a look at the charges. He is accused of
conspiring to deceive auditors. To deceive auditors. But he
wasn't in the accounting department. The accounting department
didn't report to him. He wasn't on the audit committee. He
didn't make any accounting decisions. And he barely had any
contact at all with the outside auditor, Cherry Bekaert. He is
also accused of conspiring to make misleading statements in SEC
filings. But he had no role, none, in preparing MiMedx's
financial statements. And at bottom we're talking about
securities fraud, and there is no evidence, no evidence that
Bill Taylor did anything to deceive anybody about anything.

The government's own star witnesses, Mike Carlton,

Jeff Schultz, they said it plainly: Bill Taylor never told

them to lie to anybody. He never told them to withhold

information from anybody -- not from accountants, not from

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MiMedx, not from any one.

Bill Taylor didn't do what the government accuses him of doing, and you will see that after you go back and deliberate, look at all the evidence, and use your common sense.

Now, let's talk about the evidence and let's leave aside the rhetoric.

What was Bill Taylor's job? You've heard a lot about it, but I just want to remind you. He ran the company's operations. He was the chief operating officer. This is a chart you saw way at the beginning of the trial. You see a lot of people under him. He's got a lot of hats. Running the operations of a company is complicated, lots of different things you're running. But you know one of the hats he didn't wear -- accounting. Accounting was run by somebody else, Michael Senken. You've heard that name quite a bit in this trial as well, and he had a bunch of people helping him about accounting and finance. Bill was not part of that group. And Bill Taylor -- excuse me -- Michael Senken did not report to Bill Taylor. This is a chart again you saw at the very beginning of the trial. Bill Taylor and Michael Senken are at an equal level. Accounting does not run through or to Bill Taylor.

You also learned that Bill Taylor is not on or was not on the audit committee at the company. Shouldn't be surprising

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since he doesn't have accounting as one of his functions.

Matthew Urbizo, who you saw testify a couple days ago told you that. There's no dispute about that. He wasn't on the audit committee, and he barely had anything to do with Cherry Bekaert or Matt Urbizo or anyone else from the audit. Matt Urbizo told you that:

- "Q. You had very little interaction with Bill Taylor?
- "A. I did not interact with Bill Taylor much at all."

That was Matt Urbizo two days ago.

Bill Taylor had no role in preparing the company's financial statements. None. Matt Urbizo told you that as well. He didn't certify, meaning he didn't say these are accurate. He didn't sign anything to say these are accurate statements. It wasn't his job.

This is a management certification. This is not something Bill Taylor signed or had anything to do with.

Urbizo told you the same thing. He didn't know anything about accounting, not because he's dumb or he doesn't know anything about business. Because it's not his field. It's a complicated field. People get degrees in it. This was not Bill Taylor's field. It wasn't his job.

He also didn't sign the management representation letters. And this is very important. He is accused of making all of these misrepresentations and he didn't even sign the representation letters that the government spent so much time

Summation - Mr. Burck

1 | on.

Now, you remember those letters? Certain executives of MiMedx certified financials were in compliance with GAAP.

That's what it said. In Q2 2015, no Bill Taylor. In Q3 2015, no Bill Taylor. And for the whole year, no Bill Taylor.

Mr. Urbizo again said it very plainly:

"Q. So he was not part of the management making those representations to you and your colleagues, right?

"A. That's right."

Now, the government spent quite a bit of time yesterday on a meeting that happened in February 2016 after Mark Andersen had reported concerns about revenue recognition issues to the company and Cherry Bekaert sat down with various people from management, including Bill Taylor and Pete Petit. You heard some testimony about that. Now, I want you to go back to Matt Urbizo's testimony and think about it. Because he was there. He was at that meeting. Did Bill Taylor prepare the memo that was the subject of that meeting? What did Matt Urbizo tell you?

"It's your understanding that Mr. Senken compiled the information that's included in this email, correct?

"A. Yes."

And Mr. Taylor may very well have been sitting there, but Mr. Urbizo -- and think back to the testimony -- didn't say one word, not one word about what Bill Taylor did, said, asked

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Summation - Mr. Burck

about. Nothing. Not a word.

Let's talk about the revenue recognition memo. remember this memo. This is one that Bill Taylor wrote. government talked about this. The government probably thinks that we're probably going to run away from this, you know, we can't explain this, he talks about revenue recognition. Wrong. It's about a page long. The title says it all: Revenue Recognition Basics. It's exactly what it says it is. It's a summary of the basics on revenue recognition. And that's what Bill knew about. He knew the basics, or he thought he knew the basics. Does this one-page document -- think back to the testimony from Mark Andersen and from Matt Urbizo. Does this one-page document have all the detail and all the nuance about GAAP and all the other issues of revenue recognition and other issues related to it? No. It basically comes down to the two lines in a one-page memo. Bill didn't know one-tenth -- and I may be even overestimating, one-tenth of what Mark Andersen or Matt Urbizo knew about accounting. And that's not surprising. It wasn't his job.

Now, Bill thought that he had a grasp of what these terms meant from a layman's perspective, from a common sense perspective. And what you're going to see is that everything he did, everything he was aware of was consistent with a common sense understanding of these rules.

So, before we go into the specific transactions, I

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just want you to keep in mind his limited knowledge, his limited role, and his limited responsibilities, because that helps put in context everything that he did, and it helps you understand one of the most critical things, maybe the most critical thing in this case from Bill Taylor's perspective, which is that he acted in good faith. He did his best. And you're going to hear from Judge Rakoff about the good faith defense on Monday. Let's just briefly read it to you.

In this regard, let me advise you that a defendant's good faith is a complete defense to both of the charges in this case. If the defendant you are considering believed in good faith that he was acting properly, even if, even if he was mistaken in that belief, and even if others were injured by his conduct, there would be no crime.

You have to keep that in mind as you think about the evidence in this case and when you deliberate.

At bottom, every decision that Bill Taylor made was a good faith business decision. It was not an accounting decision.

Let's go to CPM, the first transaction in the chronology. This, of course, is the transaction you've heard a lot about involving the \$200,000 to Mark Brooks. There are two parts of this that are relevant to Mr. Taylor: One is the \$200,000 payment and the second is the swap issue.

I'm going to start with the \$200,000 payment. Now, I

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Summation - Mr. Burck

know you've heard a lot about it so I'm going to try not to re-tread old ground, but you have to keep in mind the evidence showed a history between CPM and MiMedx that is vital to understanding how things played out and how Bill Taylor thought about the situation. There were all kinds of disputes between CPM and MiMedx. These list some of them. Again, I'm not going to rehash old ground that Mr. Menchel went over, but this long history led up to June 2015, and Bill Taylor's job is to try to resolve the disputes between MiMedx and CPM. But -- and you heard this from a number of people -- not only was there bad blood between CPM and MiMedx, there was really, really bad blood between Mark Brooks and Bill Taylor. In fact, you heard testimony that Bill Taylor didn't like Mark Brooks but Mark Brooks hated Bill Taylor. In fact, a question to Jeff Schultz: "Q. In fact, you understood Brooks hated Bill Taylor by June of 2015, correct?

"A. Yes."

Hate is a strong word, but it was used a few times with respect to this relationship.

Now, in Q2 of 2015, June 2015, Bill tried to close the deal with CPM working with somebody who was not Mark Brooks.

It was Bill McLaughlin, who was the CFO of the company. And you saw Bill's final offer. This is on June 24 of 2015. This is before the deal on the \$200,000 and the stock. This is before the deal.

Summation - Mr. Burck

Bill Taylor says that CPM will place the \$2 million order in a mix that MiMedx can ship by June 30, 2015. This is June 24. He's talking about an order that you're going to hear about again after the deal is agreed. Then you see additional terms that he's talking about, "the overall relationship MiMedx will pay CPM a 25 percent override in the sales to Universal Instrumentation starting July 1, 2015. In Texas, MiMedx will give CPM visibility to hospitals we are working with to join GPO contracts." You heard about the GPO contracts these business disputes they were having.

Bill is trying to close the deal. He's trying to get the deal done. There is also a consulting agreement, an amendment to a consulting agreement. You heard testimony that there'd been a long-standing consulting agreement between Mark Brooks and the company and MiMedx for a long time, and it was amended.

"companies shall pay to consultant an hourly rate of a thousand dollars for monthly meetings relative to duties described in section 2." This is the idea he has. This was Bill Taylor's final offer. And you know, because you heard about it from a number of people in this case, it didn't work. Mark Brooks said, "No way, no how, I'm not doing it.

You also know from the testimony that as of the next day after this initial email, this email that tries to

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summarize the deal, as of June 25, Bill Taylor is not running the negotiation. He stepped back from the negotiation. These were texts that you were shown during the trial. Bill Taylor to Mike Carlton and Jeff Schultz, "Our hands are tied. He needs to call Pete and discuss."

Bill Taylor a few minutes later, "Maybe he and Pete can find a different way to handle."

And before we move on, I just want to step back again briefly just to give you more context. And you saw this at the trial as well. Back in the first quarter of 2015, so some months before this happened, Bill was also trying to deal with CPM because, as we talked about and as you heard at the trial, long-standing bad blood. Back in February of 2015, Bill Taylor is sending an email to a bunch of people in MiMedx saying, "We can do all this" - about CPM orders -"but we need to start planning for zero from him." So Bill Taylor is thinking this relationship may not last. It may not be worth it. We may have to think about going to zero on this guy.

And then you see again the Q2 2015 email. And you saw Mr. Menchel brought this up as well. June 24, 2015, "If this doesn't work for them"- them being CPM/Mark Brooks - "then I guess he is choosing to discontinue doing business with us and we will deal with it. We are going way above and beyond."

That's what Bill Taylor says. And he meant it. And it didn't work. And Mark Brooks hated him. And he couldn't get the deal

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done, and so he stepped back. He stepped back.

The next day after he stepped back was the first day the \$200,000 payment comes up. And recall Jeff Schultz's extensive testimony about this, he says that the call was between Pete Petit and Mark Brooks. Nothing about Bill Taylor. In fact as he said:

- "Q. And Bill Taylor wasn't on the call, right?
- "A. From what I gather, no."

No evidence that he was on that call.

And what did Bill Taylor do when he learned about the 200K? We know when he learned about the 200K because we've seen this document. He was confused. I want to spend a moment on this email because this email is very, very important. This is something Mr. Menchel talked about.

This is an email that starts as one from Lexi Haden, the general counsel of the company, attaching a draft of the Brooks agreement. Bill Taylor responds to that email from Lexi Haden and says, "I thought we needed him to forego the stock from June 11 of this year for the 200 K?" Question mark? Now, using your common sense, somebody asks that question, does it not imply that they believed that the 200K was meant to be replacement for the stock? You could just read on your own. That's the question he asked. This is when Bill Taylor found out about the 200K and keeping the stock. That's the question he asked in response to the email from Lexi Haden.

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And who answered Mr. Taylor's question? Both Pete

Petit and Mike Carlton answered his question. And they both

gave very similar answers. Mike Carlton said, "This is an

agreement to let him keep it based on lost business." You heard

Michael Carlton said the "it" referred to the stock regardless

of whether it referred to the stock or 200K, whatever it was

talking about, this deal, it was answering Bill's question.

Pete Petit, "Both given to avoid going through all hospital contracts in detail and giving a rebate or override."

The point being and this is what Bill Taylor was told and he understood and had no reason to disbelieve, this was being done to settle a business dispute. That's what he understood. In fact, the evidence, as Mr. Menchel took you through it, that was one hundred percent true. But Bill had no reason to think there was anything wrong at all with this deal. He thought that maybe they were settling a business dispute, which is what he was trying to do right before, before he had to step back.

And the fact that it's in a consulting agreement, what evidence in the record is there that Bill Taylor would be like, "Oh, well, we can't do it that way." There is no evidence like that.

Now, was this wrong as an accounting matter? You know who doesn't know the answer to that question? Bill Taylor. No idea.

Now, the government tried in various ways to make this

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seem very nefarious, really ugly, shady, shady payment. And the way they did it was interesting. They had Jeff Schultz get up there and they had him talk about this: "We're going to funnel the money through Bill Cochrane. 200K. What do you think, Bill?" Bill said according to Jeff Schultz, "Let me think about it." And then a few days later he told him --Schultz testified to all this -- "let's not talk about it any more." The government wants you to think that because Jeff Schultz, Jeff Schultz brought this idea to funnel money through a third party to Bill Taylor, and then Bill Taylor said, no we're not going to do that, that somehow Bill Taylor is guilty of this crime, this alleged crime. Jeff Schultz brought it to Bill Taylor. Bill Taylor said no, and they want you to think that Bill Taylor is somehow quilty because he heard something from Jeff Schultz which he refused to follow up on and then told him no, we're not doing that. Does that make any sense? I also want to touch on the idea that with respect to this CPM transaction that Bill Taylor had something to do with hiding this payment from auditors. It's preposterous,

this CPM transaction that Bill Taylor had something to do with hiding this payment from auditors. It's preposterous, honestly. Now, Mr. Urbizo told you that the accounting department in MiMedx was his contact, John Cranston, Mike Senken, and accounting knew, they knew about the \$200,000 payment, and they knew about the consulting agreement. MiMedx accounting knew about both. The evidence in the trial showed that. Lexi Haden, the general counsel, told them. Remember

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this email? Lexi Haden, Bill Taylor, Pete Petit, Mike Senken, John Cranston: "Money for Mark Brooks." That's the subject matter of the email from the general counsel.

"Hi. We need to pay Mark Brooks for the \$200,000 consulting fee per the attached final agreement." And the final agreement has an attachment which has a \$200,000 payment. The accounting department in MiMedx who's responsible for providing information to the outside auditors had this information.

Now, again, if this was not done properly in terms of an accounting perspective, you know who didn't know about that, who wouldn't have known about that? Bill Taylor. No clue. And if accounting didn't tell Cherry Bekaert about the consulting agreement and about the payment for \$200,000 that they had from the general counsel of the company, the top lawyer at the company, well mistakes happen, but this one was not made by Bill Taylor.

Now, just to digress briefly about Cherry Bekaert.

Mr. Urbizo, I'm sure, is a fine person, probably a very good accountant, but he admitted on cross-examination that there was some stuff he just missed. Do you remember the testimony, the cross-examination my colleague Mr. Packard did on him where he showed him that Cherry Bekaert actually did find out about the Brooks consulting agreement? It was actually referenced. This was an email on the side. It's from John Cranston to Allison

Summation - Mr. Burck

Pearson, who is at Cherry Bekaert. He forwards it on to Matthew Urbizo, and the text of the email it expressly references a consulting agreement. Now, Cherry Bekaert may not have followed up, and again, I don't think that's for any nefarious reason. It was a mistake potentially, but Urbizo got this, and if he thought it was important, he missed it.

We also showed Mr. Urbizo the work papers, the work papers, their own papers from Cherry Bekaert that showed that he got stock, stock from the company. Remember, he talked about that would be something to be concerned about?

Distributor pool, it's highlighted. Listed Mark Brooks 15,000, 2,455, and it even shows the forfeiture of those stock later on when they canceled the relationship with CPM. He missed this too. People make honest mistakes. It doesn't make it a crime. It doesn't make them criminals.

Now, let's talk about the swaps. Again, nothing nefarious here. Still on CPM and the swaps. That's the second part of supposedly what Bill Taylor did wrong.

Now, let's go back to Mr. Urbizo again. Do you remember that Mr. Packard, my colleague, walked him through a spreadsheet, this spreadsheet, and there's a whole bunch of product swaps and product exchanges that he saw, that he received, that he knew about? And these product exchanges were called even exchanges, meaning they're revenue neutral: Same money in; same money out. That's how Jeff Schultz put it.

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Testified to that.

And this is very important because Jeff Schultz saw this as revenue neutral: Same money in; same money out. No big deal. He's a non-accountant like Bill Taylor, and both Jeff Schultz and Mike Carlton thought exchanges are different, different from returns. Jeff Schultz said:

"Q. Fair to say that in 2015, you viewed product exchanges as being different than product returns?

"A. Yes." That makes sense from a common sense perspective.

Now, if Jeff Schultz was wrong about that, Mike

Carlton was wrong about that, Bill Taylor was wrong about that,

and Pete Petit was wrong about that, well, they're not experts

on accounting. They don't know GAAP rules. They weren't

trained in GAAP analysis. Matt Urbizo knows that, but he's an

expert. Bill Taylor is not an expert. He's not even close to

an expert. There's no evidence that he knew anything more than

what he saw in that revenue recognition memo.

Product swaps were no big deal at MiMedx. They were no big deal. That helps explain why nobody thought there was anything wrong with discussing a possible swap upfront with CPM. They did swaps all the time. Bill didn't think it was wrong. No one else thought it was wrong. There were all sorts of emails you saw in this trial where people were talking about it openly. It wasn't hidden. Nobody was hiding the fact there was going to be a swap. In fact, the swaps were talked about

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before they even had the \$200,000 deal. This is June 24. You've seen this email before. Very briefly, they're talking about a swap. Everyone was open about it. After the order, after the deal was struck between Pete and Mark Brooks, they continued to talk about it openly. Mark Diaz to Bill Taylor, Pete Petit, Mike Carlton, very importantly, Michael Senken, Al Evans, John Cranston, all in accounting. What does it say? "CPM PO received." The PO was a result of the deal struck between Pete and Mark Brooks received. June 29, 2015. "mix needs adjustment on the PO (Reference earlier email)." Seems pretty straightforward. Doesn't seem very criminal. Doesn't seem like people were very concerned about this. And they weren't because this was normal. Nothing unusual about this. Lots of people were involved. Lots and lots of people

were involved in the swaps.

Schultz texts with Bill Taylor, you saw these texts.

"I got the PO. Just leaving Brooks' office. I am wondering if the beating I took is worth it. I sure hope it I defended our flag." is.

Bill Taylor, "Did we get the right mix?

"We are working it out. Just talked to Diaz. Brooks understands ship what we can and we'll exchange it out later. Diaz will work it out with Sherron on Monday."

Does that sound like a criminal conspiracy people are

Summation - Mr. Burck

doing something shady and didn't want to talk about it?

Carlton told Schultz the same thing. He said that

"CPM could remix the next quarter." Same day, June 29.

The evidence showed that Schultz didn't think there was anything wrong with this at the time. He changes when he was sitting up here, after the government had however many, 10, 20 meetings with him. But is there any evidence he thought so at the time?

Remember him joking around, remember those texts that my colleague took him through? Jeff Schultz, same day,

June 29: Bill Taylor to Mike Carlton: "Sherron won't make a move unless she hears from Brooks or Bill. A lot like me with you. LOL. Now that made you smile. Smiley face. Smiley face."

This is business as usual, folks. That's it. Nobody actually thought that what they were doing was wrong at the time.

And you know that for another reason. Because Jeff Schultz a year and a half later in an unrelated deal did something very, very similar. Jeff Schultz, December 28, 2016, about a year and a half after all of this, he writes to a differ customer, "Thank you so much for the purchase order yesterday. We need you to make a few slight changes to the PO so we can process it today." Yesterday they get the PO. Today we're making some changes.

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Number 3 highlighted, "Remove AmnioCord from the PO, and we will ship it in January due to low inventory. If you can increase other amounts of the other product to equal 31K from AmnioCord, that would be great. We will swap out that product for AmnioCord in January." An upfront swap which you heard testimony, oh, that was really, really terribly unusual. Here is one for you right there.

Same sort of deal. Change your order, substitute products when you got to ship, swap later.

Now, what about the Brent Miller email? This is the smoking gun that Mr. Hartman talked about yesterday. Smoking gun, he said, yesterday. The rhetoric, smoking gun. Let me adopt the rhetoric for a moment. This isn't a gun. It's not smoking. And if it were, Mr. Taylor didn't hold it, and he didn't fire it. How do you know that? He's not even on the email. This is the smoking gun, folks. None of the people on this email are sitting here in court as defendants. Bill Taylor is not on it. Pete Petit's not on it.

Second, what's so stunning and horrible about this email? Well, it talks about staggered shipment of exchange products to CPM. "bill wants to ship the CPM replacement product in August over a two to three week period in four shipments." But that is standard practice and you heard about that at trial. You heard about that at trial.

Schultz:

	KBDQpet4 Summation - Mr. Burck
1	"Q. Does that refresh your recollection that MiMedx would wait
2	to ship exchange products until it had sufficient inventory to
3	fulfill new customer orders?
4	"A. Yes."
5	Schultz also told you that for the same reason, the
6	same reason, they'd ship in installments just like proposed
7	here.
8	"Q. For these same inventory management reasons, sir, fair to
9	say MiMedx would also ship exchanged product in installments
10	meaning smaller orders over time as opposed to one big
11	shipment?
12	"A. I would think so" was his answer.
13	This is standard inventory management, this smoking
14	gun.
15	Third, the idea that anyone at MiMedx could just sort
16	of pull a fast one and time the exchange to avoid auditors from
17	learning about it is just dead wrong. Urbizo testified that
18	regardless of when an exchange took place, the auditors learned
19	about it during their audit. You saw the long list of
20	exchanges.
21	(Continued on next page)
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Summation - Mr. Burck

MR. BURCK: (Continuing) There is no evidence that a swap could be hidden. Nothing in the record that a swap could be hidden. This was going to be known, regardless.

Fourth, what about this line "No more e-mails on this. Let's meet." That sounds suspicious. That sounds really nefarious. That's what the government wants you to think.

Well, let's look at the e-mail that's responding to. David Nix, who works at MiMedx, to Mark Diaz and Brent Miller, exchanges and returns. "Mark, has it been discussed how the distributor returns will be managed. Financial versus non-financial has an impact of what can be done with the tissues that are returned." Then he goes on to list four different issues. CPM EpiFix, CPM Q2 exchange, Arthomed, Alphatech.

The response. Mr. McLeod, can you show the top
e-mail. "We can discuss this Monday afternoon. Set up a
meeting. We have to manage timing for two reasons, our
inventory rebuild and revenue recognition issues. We have
auditors in here the end of July looking at the books. No more
e-mails on this, let's meet."

In your experience, when you're talking about something complicated, are you going to write everything on e-mail? Or do you sometimes discuss it in person. Does that happen on occasion. I think this is too complicated to write about in an e-mail, let's talk about it. Does this happen to

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1 | you?

Let's go to the last point. This goes to the last point. As I mentioned, nobody on this e-mail is in this courtroom sitting as a defendant. Neither of these two men are on this e-mail. There is no evidence in the record, other than this e-mail, about what these three men meant by this e-mail. None. What was Mr. Miller talking about? What did he mean? The government wants you to hear smoking gun and say, okay, this is it. This is where I get these guys. But, if you look at the e-mail, and you use your common sense, I don't think you'll see anything much of anything, other than an e-mail that three people exchanged, and they are the ones who know what they meant.

Most critically, and I'm going to close on CPM and move on to the last three transactions. Most critically, ladies and gentlemen, don't forget what Jeff Schultz, who was no friend of Bill Taylor or Pete Petit in this trial, what he said. A series of questions that my colleague asked him at the end of his cross-examination.

"Q. During that half a decade," this is the period of time they worked together, Bill Taylor and Jeff Schultz, "where you worked with Bill Taylor, he never told you to lie to MiMedx's accountant Mr. Schultz, did he?

"A. No.

"Q. He never told you to hide any information from MiMedx's

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- 1 | accountants, did he?
- 2 | "A. No.
- 3 | "Q. He never told you to lie to MiMedx's auditors?
- 4 "A. No.
- 5 "Q. He never told you to hide information from MiMedx's
- 6 auditors?
- 7 "A. No.
- 8 "Q. He never told you to delete your e-mails, delete your
- 9 | texts, shred documents?
- 10 | "A. Not that I can remember."
- I want to move on to SLR. And I want to talk a bit
- 12 about it. I mean a bit. Because SLR, very hard to understand
- exactly what that has to do with Bill Taylor, but I'll try.
- 14 The government focuses on the Torpin loan, this personal loan
- 15 | from Pete Petit's family to Jerry Morrison. Now, if you think
- 16 | back, you're probably wondering what does that have to do with
- 17 | Bill Taylor. Nothing. There is no evidence, not a document,
- 18 | not a word spoken by a witness, not an e-mail, nothing,
- 19 | nothing, connecting Bill Taylor to that loan. Nothing. That
- 20 | loan, ladies and gentlemen, has nothing to do with Bill Taylor.
- 21 How about the rest, how about the rest about SLR.
- 22 | Well, Jerry Morrison clearly didn't, couldn't pay for this and
- 23 he had to -- you know, he's, he couldn't make this order.
- 24 | Well, let me say, how many people at MiMedx knew that?
- 25 Everybody who knew Jerry Morrison? Dozens of people? Who

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didn't know that Jerry Morrison had worked at MiMedx and was now taking over as one of the biggest distributors in Texas?

So that's the crime? That's his intent? What everybody else knew? That Jerry Morrison was taking over? Your common sense probably tells you that doesn't make a lot of sense.

I'm going to go over to Stability, and I'm going to be even briefer on Stability. Brian Martin testified for hours and hours about Stability. Now, Brian Martin is a confessed liar and fraudster, so, not sure how much stock you can put in his word. Probably not much, as Mr. Menchel very ably demonstrated. But even putting that aside, Bill Taylor barely came up at all in that entire testimony. He was barely mentioned at all. And you know what is really telling? Mr. Hartman yesterday when he gave his summation, do you know how many times he mentioned Bill Taylor with respect to Stability by name? Zero. Not once. Didn't mention him a single time by name. And that's for a single reason. There is no evidence in this record, not a document, not a human being, nothing, that would connect Bill Taylor to the letter that the government complains about, the letter that was dated September 25 that gave the right of return that Pete Petit sent. Nothing connecting Bill Taylor to that. No knowledge of it, nothing. There is no evidence that Bill Taylor knew anything about the phone calls that were allegedly happening between Mr. Martin and Mr. Petit. Nothing. Not a single

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person, document, nothing. Not even Mr. Martin. And there is no evidence that Bill Taylor knew anything about this alleged -- by Mr. fraudster, liar, Mr. Martin -- that he didn't want the product. Nothing.

So even if he you believe him, he didn't say that Bill Taylor knew anything about it. There is no documents to suggest he knew anything about them. There is nothing at all in the evidence that Bill Taylor for some reason was, like, oh, this distribution agreement is a problem because, of course, as Mr. Urbizo testified multiple times, you don't need a distribution agreement to have a deal. You can use the PO.

Mr. Taylor appears at Stability only at the very beginning, when everybody was excited -- remember those e-mails that you saw at trial with Mr. McLaughlin, or sorry -- Mr. Johnston, Tom Johnston being excited about being a distributor for MiMedx and Mr. Martin being excited. He was involved then, and then he was involved at the very end when the distribution agreement was signed. Nothing in between. Not a peep about Mr. Taylor.

I'm going to close on First Medical. There is more to talk about with First Medical than certainly with Stability and certainly with SLR.

Couple big picture points about First Medical. First of all, unlike what the government's alleging with some of these other orders, there is no allegation that the First

took place."

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Medical order was a fake order or was somehow some kind of like trickery. Nothing. The evidence was that First Medical is a real company, out of Saudi Arabia, that was doing a lot of business with MiMedx. That wanted to do more business with MiMedx and had done some big deals with MiMedx and they wanted to do another order. That's the evidence of the case. This is not one of the so-called fake orders they are talking about.

You heard from Mr. Carlton about this. Mr. Carlton is really the evidence for the government against Mr. Taylor about First Medical. It is really about what he testified. But Mr. Carlton told you that:

"Q. If it hadn't been for the revenue target or the quarterly revenue figure, when would that sale to First Medical more naturally have taken place in relation to the tender?

"A. Sometime at the end of the first quarter, or maybe more over the second quarter, potentially, after the bid had already

What he is talking about is the order in the fourth quarter of 2015, the question was, would that happen, would that have happened in the fourth quarter. He says no, but it would have happened probably first quarter, maybe second quarter. We are talking about a difference of about a month. December, January. January is the beginning of the first quarter. So there is no question here we are talking about a real order, even from Mike Carlton's perspective.

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You also know that First Medical could pay. They had a letter of credit from a bank. Mr. Carlton testified about that. The only question was when they would buy the product. When they would take the product. Now, you heard a lot from Mike Carlton about what he remembers about these negotiations with First Medical. He gave you his opinions about what other people thought and what he believed they meant five years ago. But we all know that Mike Carlton is not a mind reader. And we also know this is the same Mike Carlton who used the word "wrongful" and "wrong" multiple times in his examination when it suited him.

Here's some examples. He was talking about what I did was wrong with the inflating the revenue, and hiding stuff from the auditors, I thought the transaction was wrong at a certain point.

But then when it didn't suit him, when I was asking on cross-examination:

- "Q. Back in 2018, Mr. Carlton, isn't it true that you did not believe that the December 2015 transaction involving First Medical was wrong?
- "A. I don't remember saying that, no.
- "Q. You don't remember saying that, but what did you believe?

  What did you think then? You didn't think it was wrong, right?

  "A. What do you mean -- can you please clarify what wrong

25 means."

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This is this was Mike Carlton. Wrong, I know what wrong is when the government is asking me questions. But when defense counsel for Mr. Taylor or Mr. Petit asks, I don't know wrong. Wrong? You tell me what wrong means. So let's, instead of focusing on the unreliable witness, to put it politely, of Mr. Carlton. Let's look at what the document says. And let's go to the two e-mails that the government says show Mr. Taylor's criminal behavior.

The first one is the deal, that's the one that the government says was the cover story, and the second one we call the relationship e-mail. I want to explain that to you. They think that's the side deal, the real story.

Were they sent four seconds apart? They sure were.

You know why? What does the evidence tell you. He was writing them to the same person, Bassam El Hage, and it was about the same order. The same transaction. The first, the deal, this is one that the government claims was some kind of false cover. You remember Mark Andersen testified that he went, when he learned something was off about First Medical from his perspective, he went and talked to Bill Taylor about it. Bill Taylor here fixes the problem that Mr. Andersen raised with him. The issue was he wanted a set term. He wanted 180 days from the receipt of the product by First Medical. That's what Mr. Taylor got from Mr. Bassam El Hage. 180 days. That's what ended up in the PO.

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The second e-mail, which he sent a few seconds later, this discussed the relationship between MiMedx and First Medical. And Mike Carlton, of all people, told you that all customers that MiMedx had were partners. They're meant to be partners. Now, what were the three things in this e-mail that the government has an issue with. There it is. Highlighted. Remember the tender was discussed by Mr. Carlton, the tender was going to, they thought would issue in March of 2016. And all this was around that question of the tender.

Mr. Taylor writes to Bassam El Hage, "In the event that the tender is delayed or for some unlikely event it does not occur, MiMedx will give First Medical additional extended payment terms, if requested, and will assist First Medical in selling the product or another option would be to repurchase the product."

So there are three things that the government is concerned with. One is the possibility, the possibility of extended payment terms; second is the possibility of helping them sell the product; and third is this alleged possibility of a right of return. Well, let's look at each of these.

The payment terms first. You heard testimony and you saw documents that showed that people, customers were late all the time. All the time. This is Mark Andersen himself:

"Yes, it was not uncommon to have customers at MiMedx to pay late?

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"A. Yes, there were many customers who were paying late. Yes, that's true."

Extended payment terms routinely provided to customers. You saw this chart, there are literally thousands of payments that are longer than 90 days. 120 days 150 days, almost 3,000, 300 plus days, this is not unusual. There is nothing strange about that. That was common. It was helping a relationship with a client. It's his job to help customers to make them — to be flexible.

How about the promise to help sell product. Well, remember, there is a history of First Medical and MiMedx working together to help First Medical sell product. To Mike Carlton:

- "Q. You wanted to help them sell product in the market; is that what you said?
- "A. Yeah, we supported all customers through education and helping them sell, yes.
- "Q. Including First Medical, right?
- 19 "A. Correct."

We supported all customers through education and helping them to sell. Yes. All customers. Anything unusual about First Medical being assisted in this way? No, of course not.

If you look at the actual e-mail, right after the criminal sentence, Bill Taylor explains what he means by

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assisting with selling. "We will continue supporting sales efforts in the territory by continuing training such as what Mr. Frank Burrows and Dr. Thomas Davenport have recently performed and will be performing again in February."

What this case really comes down to, what the government really thinks they got Bill Taylor on, is the last part. The option to repurchase. They say that's a right of return. Using your common sense and reading the e-mail yourself, rather than relying on the government, you will see it is not a right of return. It is the opposite of a right of return. Not only did he not use the word "return," he used the word "repurchase." Repurchase. Different word. Different meaning. And it was an option that belonged only to MiMedx, as the seller. The option was something that MiMedx always had. If a customer, any customer, had a problem selling products, MiMedx could, at their option, buy them back.

This was about managing the relationship with First Medical. It was customary, it was routine, it was providing flexibility. And he gave MiMedx or MiMedx gave First Medical extended payment terms, if requested, if the delay happened or if the tender didn't issue, like they did everybody. They were helping sell, like they did everybody, and then this was a MiMedx option, belonging solely to them to repurchase. Not First Medical's option.

Now think about it. The only party to this deal that

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could repurchase, repurchase product is the seller, MiMedx, who had sold the product to First Medical in the first place. The buyer doesn't have an option to repurchase product. The buyer has an option to resell product. But that's not what it says, it says repurchase. Common sense. Read the e-mail yourselves.

Now, everybody at MiMedx believed that the tender was

going to happen. That's what they thought would happen. They thought the sale was going to occur. Mike Carlton testified:

"Q. From a sales perspective, you thought that that tender was probably going to happen, right?

"A. From a sales perspective, if the government issued a tender we felt confident we'd win it."

They thought MiMedx would get paid. That was the reasonable expectation of everybody. And nobody used the word return, except Mike Carlton. I want to talk about that for a few minutes we have left.

During the trial, the government showed you this exhibit. This is a series of texts between Mike Carlton and Bill Taylor. Mike Carlton asked Bill Taylor in the top text, "BT, can you send the e-mail sent to Mr. Majed letting them know they can return if the tender doesn't issue. Send to me." Mr. Taylor then responds back "Just sent." Here's the key. This is a text being exchanged between two people. Normal texting shorthand. The e-mail that Bill sent back to him was about a repurchase, not a return. What did Mike Carlton do

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with the e-mail that he got from Bill Taylor that showed the
repurchase? Did he just forward it on, say here it is? No.
He wrote, "Dear Bassam, did this help? MiMedx will return
repurchase the inventory if needed. Thanks, Mike."
He ad libbed and added "return" to the prior e-mail.
"Return repurchase." And Mike Carlton admitted that Bill
Taylor never asked him or authorized him to send this e-mail.
"You didn't ask Bill Taylor whether or not you could say return
or repurchase before you sent this e-mail, did you?
"A. I did not, no."
So Bill Taylor didn't even know about this e-mail.
You remember when I showed Mr. Carlton on the stand, I showed
him this, this e-mail, the repurchase language. And I asked
him, look at the word repurchase. Do you remember how confused
he got? Mike Carlton:
"Q. To repurchase a product would require MiMedx to buy it
back, isn't that right?
"A. I'm assuming so.
"Q. You are assuming so or is that what it means?
"A. Looking at it now, makes sense to me. At the time I
thought Bill meant return, but looking at it now, you have to
write a check to purchase the product back."
Tables of the same That he said Citting

Looking at it now. That's what he said. Sitting there on the stand.

Now, another text the government showed you was this

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one between Mike Carlton and Bassam El Hage. Bill Taylor is not on this text chain. It says, "Also, when the audit letter comes just acknowledge as correct. No need to send them any other information."

The prior e-mail mentions that Bill is curious about the tender and Mike Carlton sends this. What did Mike Carlton testify to? He said that Bill Taylor instructed him to send this text, as if Bill Taylor was dictating text language to him in a conference room somewhere. Now, again, does that make sense to you? That Bill Taylor is standing right next to him and saying send this text to Bassam El Hage this way. His name doesn't appear in that text. But remember that last e-mail that Mike Carlton admitted that he didn't get approval from Bill Taylor to send. He ad libbed it.

Here, what makes more sense, that he ad libbed this or did Bill Taylor say, say exactly like this. I want to make sure you put it this way.

Again, use your common sense and make your own conclusion about what makes more sense.

THE COURT: Counsel, how much more do you want?

MR. BURCK: I think I can finish in five.

THE COURT: Very good.

MR. BURCK: Let's turn to the audit confirmation letter. This is the letter that supposedly is hiding information from the auditors because it doesn't list payment

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terms. Doesn't say anything special about anything beyond what's in the PO. Well, that's for a good reason because there wasn't anything special about what was in the PO. It was what it appeared to be. Didn't mention a right of return because there was no right of return. Didn't mention extended payment terms, because there weren't any at that point. Remember, this audit letter was signed in February of 2016. February 2016. The tender is supposed to hit in March of 2016. You heard testimony from Mr. Carlton that the tender was going to happen then in March 2016. This is before then. None of the options about extending terms or anything else would happen unless, if, if, remember what this e-mail says, a problem happens with the tender. So at this point this is all pre.

So Bassam El Hage and First Medical, again, there is no evidence in the record about what they thought about any of this, other than what you heard from Mike Carlton. But, we have no reason to think that they thought they had anything at that point. Now, maybe from an accountant's perspective this is wrong. Maybe it's inaccurate. But Bill Taylor, Mike Carlton, and certainly not Bassam El Hage, none of them are accountants, and there is no reliable evidence that these non-accountants knew at the time that when this happened, that this was a problem. The evidence is they acted in good faith.

And you will recall that Mr. Carlton testified that Mr. Taylor had asked to see a draft of the audit letter before

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it went to the accountants, and there was in fact a text about that. But you also heard testimony from Mike Carlton that he admitted that never happened. No one ever received a draft.

The last set of texts I want to show you involve this allegation that Bill Taylor told Mike Carlton to just say sign and send for the First Medical audit letter. Now, this in front of you is the government's exhibit that was shown to Mr. Carlton on the stand. These are the texts that they showed, these are all excerpts of texts, and the incriminating texts are at two -- at 11:39:46 a.m. Bill Taylor, Mike Carlton, See if Bassam can send a draft of the signed letter to me prior to him sending to the auditors. Okay. This is separate, just confirm for the auditors. And Bill Taylor, Mike Carlton, no extra commentary, just sign and send. And then okay.

That's what they showed to Mr. Carlton, that's what he said, oh yeah, they were talking about First Medical.

Well, what did we show you? All those texts in between. And if you look at the texts that immediately precedes the one that says from Bill Taylor, this is separate, just the confirm for the auditors, it's about Athletic Surgical. That's what Mr. Carlton admitted. All the texts that are in yellow are about First Medical. Even the one that's after -- sorry. Athletic Surgical. Excuse me. All Athletic Surgical. Even the one that's after is about Athletic Surgical. All of them. But he wants you to believe that he at

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12:27:48 when he said "okay" to "no extra commentary, just sign		
and send," that he was referring back to a text that happened		
40 minutes before at 11:47:39 a.m., when Mike Carlton and Bill		
Taylor said "okay," and the text before that is clearly about		
First Medical. He wants you to think that he wasn't talking		
about text that was right before. No, no, no, I was harkening		
back to 40 minutes earlier and saying I'm talking about First		
Medical. That's what I understood him to be talking about.		
Use your common sense, folks. You know these texts		
are about Athletic Surgical, which has nothing to do with this		

case, and you know that Bill Taylor is telling Mike Carlton, "This is separate, just the confirm for the auditors, no extra commentary" about Athletic Surgical, not about First Medical.

I want to conclude -- your Honor, I'll wrap up right now.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. BURCK: I want to conclude with on First Medical with the same thing that I concluded with on CPM with Jeff Schultz. You didn't hear anything about Mr. Taylor lying, telling anyone to lie, to hide anything to conceal anything.

- Mr. Carlton testified to that.
- 22 "Q. Now did Mr. Taylor ever tell you don't tell anybody about 23 that deal we have with First Medical?
- 24 "A. He did not.
  - "Q. Did he ever tell you don't send this e-mail to anybody?

- "A. He did not.
- 2 "Q. Did he ever ask you to conceal information from anybody at MiMedx?
  - "A. He did not."

Ladies and gentlemen, nobody has testified that Bill Taylor ever told him to lie about anything, to hide anything, because he had no reason to do anything like that, and he would not have done that.

On the first day of this trial, my colleague

Mr. Weinreb told you that at the end, we would be asking you to

return a verdict that is just, that is fair, and reflects the

evidence, not the rhetoric of this case. And that's what I'm

doing now, ladies and gentlemen.

Bill Taylor is not guilty of these crimes. And we ask that you return a verdict that reflects that he's not guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Okay, ladies and gentlemen, another full day. On Monday, the government gets its rebuttal summation for 45 minutes at the outset, then I will give you my instructions of law, and then the case will be yours to deliberate. So that will be probably late Monday morning.

So, now that the pressure is on, have a very good relaxed weekend and we'll see you at 9:45 on Monday.

(Jury excused)

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               THE COURT: Anything any counsel needs to raise with
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      the Court?
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               MR. IMPERATORE: Not from the government.
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               MR. MENCHEL: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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               MR. BURCK: No, your Honor. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: Everyone, have a good weekend. We'll see
 7
      you 9:30 on Monday.
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               (Adjourned until November 16, 2020, at 9:30 a.m.)
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